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Greece	10 P.	Spain	10 P.	U.S. Military	10 P.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	10 P.	U.S. Navy	10 P.
India	10 P.	Switzerland	10 P.	U.S. Air Force	10 P.
Italy	10 P.	Taiwan	10 P.	U.S. Marine Corps	10 P.
Japan	10 P.	U.S. Military	10 P.	U.S. Army	10 P.
Lebanon	10 P.	U.S. Navy	10 P.	U.S. Air Force	10 P.

Gromyko Urges U.S. Peace Move

asks Serious Look at Brezhnev Line

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko urged the United States to take a "serious look" at the Brezhnev line in a speech to the 24th Soviet Communist party congress.

Gromyko said that Mr. Nixon's desire to move from confrontation to an era of negotiations "should be supported by actual deeds."

Indicating Soviet dissatisfaction with current Soviet-American relations, Mr. Gromyko said, "We are not reverting to the old negotiating position. What we want is serious negotiations."

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union also desired better relations with Communist China, after noting problems with Sino-Soviet relations.

He said that the future course of Sino-Soviet relations depends on the Chinese leaders.

Aggressive Action

Mr. Brezhnev, in his report to the opening of the 24th congress, had sharply criticized the United States for its "aggressive actions" in Indochina and the Middle East, but he added that "we proceed from the assumption that it is possible to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

Our principal line with respect to the capitalist countries, including the United States, is to consistently and fully to practice the principles of peaceful co-existence, to develop mutually advantageous ties, and to cooperate with states prepared to do so, strengthening peace, making our relations with them as stable as possible," the Soviet party leader said.

He also outlined a six-point plan for easing tensions, including several proposals made by the Soviet Union in recent years.

Conference of five nuclear powers to discuss disarmament, talks on reducing forces in Central Europe, and the mutual dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact blocs.

Mr. Gromyko said that "in Washington, they should give serious consideration to everything that was said" by Mr. Brezhnev.

Compromise Proposal

Although American diplomats have said they see nothing particularly new in Mr. Brezhnev's speech, the State Department said it would study the report.

The United States has welcomed a Soviet compromise proposal at the Geneva disarmament talks, but has refused to open the way to the manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

The general tone of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, as made public by the Soviet news agency, reflected the view that the Soviet Union was seeking to create a conciliatory image of itself at its congress, consistent with its new "on increasing production consumer goods."

Mr. Gromyko, in an unusual use of the word "defending," is concluding his policy against attacks at home or in the Communist movement.

"The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the search for agreements even with those who promote a different political course," he said. "The question (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



GUEST OF HONOR—British Prime Minister Edward Heath's motorcade driving through West Berlin to Charlottenburg Castle and a formal reception by the city's senate.

During Stopover in City Heath Reaffirms Berlin Support

WEST BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath pledged a continuing British military shield for isolated West Berlin today, for as long as necessary and for as long as the city's people want it.

He expressed the hope that with continued patience and determination there would be a Berlin settlement resulting from the continuing four-power talks.

Mr. Heath flew into the city for an afternoon stop on the way to a two-day official visit to West Germany, which was greeted by Mayor Klaus Scholtz and Allied military commanders.

He went on to Bonn this evening where he will take up talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt, particularly on British entry into the Common Market.

It was Mr. Heath's first visit to Germany since becoming prime minister and his first to Berlin in eight years. He had been due March 24, but postponed the trip because of the crisis in Northern Ireland.

In a brief statement at the glittering 17th-century Charlottenburg Castle, Mr. Heath declared, "The British forces here are themselves a sign of our determination and those forces will remain here so long as there is a task for them to do and so long as you want them here to do it."

Mr. Heath demonstratively spent about half of his 5 1/2-hour Berlin stay with troops of the British garrison, which numbers about 3,000 men.

In his statement, Mr. Heath said he could understand impatience and pessimism over the outcome of the four-power talks after a full year of negotiations.

But, he said, experience in Berlin over the years had taught the need for patience and determination. A settlement among the Big Four, Mr. Heath emphasized, was aimed at the permanent advantage of everyone concerned, the Western Allies, the West German Federal Republic, the people of Berlin and the Russians.

He also thanked the people of Berlin "for the kindness you have shown over the years to the British forces stationed here."

Mrs. Meir Bars Cairo Plan Israeli Cabinet Not to Meet For 2-Week Holiday Recess

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, April 4 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir today rejected Egyptian conditions for reopening the Suez Canal without providing even a hint of any detailed Israeli proposal concerning that crucial element in any partial settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Underlining her tough line was the announcement that because of the forthcoming Passover holiday, no cabinet meeting would be held before April 18 "unless," as a government source said, "something untoward happens."

That discreet allusion to Egyptian threats to resume hostilities at the end of the month unless Israel accepts Egyptian conditions for a partial settlement was fleshed out by informed sources who indicated Israel would formulate its ideas before that deadline.

But the 72-year-old premier, in an opening address to the ruling Labor party convention, gave no such indication of taking the Egyptian threat seriously as she reaffirmed well known Israeli positions.

She brushed aside the Egyptian seven-point plan's call for stationing Egyptian troops on the east bank of the canal as a first step toward total Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

AMMAN, April 4 (UPI)—King Hussein reiterated his tough line on the guerrillas today as Palestinian leaders promised to seek an end to fighting.

Hussein attacked those "who have turned themselves into tools serving enemy objectives" and said again, "Jordan will not bargain over the security of the country."

Yesterday, addressing an emergency government meeting at his palace, the king warned the Arab world that if Jordan's national unity is disrupted, "the loss to the Arab nation will be tremendous." He also charged that his country was being subjected to an Arab "war of attrition."

In a conciliatory statement, the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization promised to fulfill what it had left undone under the truce agreements.

If pledged to remove heavy weapons from Amman, evacuate the remaining few guerrillas and end "all manifestations which are contrary to signed agreements."

However, in Beirut a statement distributed by the el-Fatah office said the guerrillas would make no further concessions and announced they had launched operations in most areas of Jordan.

Negotiations Taking Place

A government spokesman said negotiations were taking place between the two sides on clearing the guerrillas from the capital.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman reported a guerrilla attack on a security unit vehicle in Amman today, in which two security men were wounded, and guerrillas said there were clashes in the north of the country. How-

Nixon Personally Will Make Ultimate Decision on Calley

Army Chief 'Surprised' By Uproar

HOUSTON, Texas, April 4 (AP)—The Army chief of staff, Gen. William Westmoreland, who was the commander of troops in Vietnam at the time of the My Lai massacre, says that he was surprised at the outcry following the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

"It was clearly known by our troops in Vietnam that they were to avoid civilian casualties at all cost," he said during a news conference here Friday.

"My orders were that all atrocities would be reported and investigated according to the rules of the Geneva convention," he said, "and it is our obligation to follow through and punish those atrocities."

Gen. Westmoreland admitted that many civilians have been killed in the war, but he put the responsibility on troops "led by inexperienced lieutenants and sergeants."

Gen. Westmoreland said it was absurd to accuse him of sharing the guilt for Lt. Calley's conduct at My Lai.

"I Feel No Guilt"

"No, I feel no guilt, not in the least," he said. "It is an absurd allegation."

"You cannot compare my role and conduct in Vietnam with that of Japanese Gen. Yamashita," the general said.

Yamashita was tried, convicted and hanged for war crimes his troops committed during World War II, although it was admitted that he had no knowledge of the crimes.

Gen. Yamashita failed to deny up on allegations and reports of atrocities and bring them to justice," Gen. Westmoreland said.

He said that such allegations are received continually in Vietnam and a number of men besides Lt. Calley have been tried and convicted.

"Our troops in Vietnam have the most difficult role that American troops have ever faced," Gen. Westmoreland said. "But any time there are atrocities it is the result of bad leadership."

The chief of staff said that he thought President Nixon's action of releasing Lt. Calley from the stockade, pending the outcome of his appeal, was "very proper."

Wallace Visits Him

FORT BENNING, Ga., April 4 (AP)—Alabama's Gov. George Wallace paid a visit Friday to Lt. Calley, who is under house arrest at his bachelor quarters here.

"I believe President Nixon is going to do the right thing and the right thing is to grant clemency to Lt. Calley," Gov. Wallace told reporters as he emerged from a 13-minute chat with the lieutenant.

Gov. Wallace recalled that he served as a flight engineer with the U.S. Air Force during World War II in the bombing of Japan, and said: "They ought to try me. When we were shot at, we said 'Let's get the hell out of here,' and we dropped our bombs."

Senators Voice Concern

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)—Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee expressed deep concern Friday about the case of Lt. Calley from the standpoint of individual justice for him and others who may be similarly charged.

After a special closed-door session, the committee said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



FRIENDLY CALL—Alabama's Gov. George Wallace leaving Lt. William Calley after a visit at his quarters.

Geneva Conventions Cited 'Moral and Legal Obligation' To Try Calley Noted by Army

By James M. Naughton

The Army's chief of information, Maj. Gen. Winant Sidle, insisted after word of the document leaked out of the Pentagon that it was not intended as a public defense of the Army's position in the current controversy.

Gen. Sidle said in a telephone interview that the document was unrelated to the public sentiment against Lt. Calley's conviction. "We felt we had to give the troops something," he said, to explain "how things have gone so far, why they have and what's still to go."

Two of the 13 original defendants are still awaiting trial. They are Capt. Ernest L. Medina, who was Lt. Calley's company superior, and Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc. The Army also is prosecuting Col. Oran K. Henderson on charges that he attempted to cover up the My Lai incident and that he later lied about his action to a special Pentagon panel investigating the incident.

Gen. Sidle said that his office and the Army's judge advocate general had "discussed vaguely in the past" the possibility of issuing a statement on My Lai to field commanders so that they might inform their troops of the issues and facts involved.

But he also said that the conviction of Lt. Calley and the subsequent controversy "may have pushed it along a bit."

"Even though the legal action was painful and difficult," the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

France Closes Top School, Allegedly Red-Controlled

PARIS, April 4 (UPI)—One of France's most famous schools, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, was temporarily closed today after its director resigned in protest against its transformation into a "Red bastion."

The alma mater of President Pompidou and a long line of French political and intellectual leaders (other alumni have included Jean-Paul Sartre, Leon Blum, Henri Bergson, Jean Gaudou, Jean-Jaures and Charles Peguy), the school was extensively damaged ten days ago when groups of the new left took it over for a "revolutionary fête."

Consumed some archives was discovered, sought an appointment with the president after sending a letter of resignation to Olivier Guichard, Minister of Education. Mr. Placiere told the minister that the school was under the control of new-left groups and "I can no longer guarantee the security of persons and property."

The minister ordered the school closed a few days ahead of the Easter vacation and ordered the students living there to evacuate it so that the damage can be repaired. He also ordered the board of directors of the school to meet to decide on measures to ensure its proper functioning after the holidays.

The director complained not only about the agitation of leftist, principally Maoist and Trotskyist, but also about the passivity of the majority of the students in the school.

Mr. Placiere, a 67-year-old Hellenist, has been director since 1963. His resignation is to take effect with the opening of the new school year in October.

Hussein Takes Tougher Line With Palestine Guerrillas

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Angry Green Beret Recounts Many Executions

By John Darnton

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI)—Robert F. Marasco, one of the eight Green Berets who were charged but never tried in the slaying two years ago of a South Vietnamese suspected of having been a double agent, says that he shot and killed the man on "oblique but very very clear orders" from the Central Intelligence Agency.

"He was my agent and it was my responsibility to eliminate him with extreme prejudice," Mr. Marasco said in an interview Friday. "Eliminate with extreme prejudice" is the Special Forces euphemism for a killing.

The "elimination" was approved "up and down our chain of command," the former Army captain added. Although he corroborated details of the slaying, he refused to divulge the names of other persons involved.

Mr. Marasco, now 29 years old and a life-insurance salesman in Bloomfield, N.J., said that he was admitting his complicity out of anger over the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. on charges of premeditated murder in the deaths of 22 civilians at My Lai.

His statements coincide with the publication of a novel called "Court Martial," written jointly by Robin Moore, the author of "The Green Berets," and Henry Rothblatt, the attorney who represented several of the Green Berets arrested in the alleged killing.

The novel is said to be a close rendering of the events that led to the arrest of the Berets, including Col. Robert B. Rheault, then commander of the Army's 3,006 Special Forces personnel in Vietnam. The elite corps, which specializes in counterinsurgency, is still in existence, but is now deployed elsewhere, according to the Pentagon.

Six of the eight Berets (charges against two were held in abeyance) were to have stood trial on charges of murder and conspiracy in October, 1969. But the Army abruptly dropped the case on witnesses.

The Vietnamese agent was Thai Khac Chuyen, whose body was dropped into the South China Sea off Nha Trang, the Special Forces headquarters 180 miles north of Saigon. Despite intensive dredging, it apparently was never recovered.

Mr. Marasco corroborated the following details, all previously reported in the press with unnamed sources cited:

Chuyen's role as a double agent was discovered when a raid on a Viet Cong camp turned up a photograph of him with a high-ranking North Vietnamese official. He was told that he would be sent on an important mission and instead was held in solitary confinement, where he compro-



Robert F. Marasco

He'll Await All Appeals, Then Step In

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he will personally review and decide the case of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. although he is not legally required to do so.

The President will become involved only after the normal review proceedings have been completed. It was announced, but he will make the final decision.

John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President, explained that Mr. Nixon decided that "because of a whole combination of factors" he would personally review the case and make the ultimate decision regarding guilt and sentence.

Although some of the President's advisers told him there was no need for him to become involved in any way, Mr. Nixon desired that "this particular case have this additional kind of review prior to the execution of sentence," Mr. Ehrlichman said.

"That is the reason for his making the decision and announcing it at this time."

Under the Code of Military Justice, the secretary of the Army is the final review authority in a case where the death penalty is not involved. The law provides that the President become involved only in cases involving a death sentence or cases involving the dismissal from the service of a general or flag officer.

Lt. Calley was found guilty last Monday of murdering 22 Vietnamese people at My Lai. On Wednesday, he was ordered stripped of his rank, pay and allowances and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Flood of Criticism

There was an immediate outpouring of criticism against the military court from segments of the public, Congress, and on Thursday Mr. Nixon ordered that Lt. Calley be removed from the stockade at Fort Benning, Ga., and returned to his quarters while his case is under review.

(Mr. Nixon made that decision after awakening in the middle of the night in anguish over the Calley case. White House sources in Washington said yesterday, according to United Press International.)

It reported that the sources said the President felt compassion for Lt. Calley because of the young officer's ordeal, and also wanted to show respect for other American combat officers. Lt. Calley's limited freedom pending appeal "was the President's own idea and decision," they said.

Thousands of telegrams have poured in to Mr. Nixon, urging clemency and criticizing the verdict. While House Speaker Carl Albert said that the telegrams were running about 100 to 1 in support of Lt. Calley, a large political issue thus was clearly developing over the case.

In Washington, the White House has announced receipt of about 50,000 telegrams, Reuters reported, and 30,000 other wires have been received by members of Congress. Reuters said the lieutenant has been getting several hundred telegrams and letters daily.

Asked if the President, by his two actions, was not injecting himself into the judicial process, Mr. Ehrlichman replied that "he is trying to be very scrupulous not to interfere in the process."

"He is very much aware of the necessity to in no way comment on the merits of the case or what he thinks the penalty should be, if any, or in any other way getting into the substance of the case."

Because of the widespread interest and concern, the President by his decision adds "another ingredient of review," Mr. Ehrlichman said.

Extra Ingredient

The President believes that he should add "that extra legal ingredient" to the review process and make it clear he will give it a "qualitative" review of the kind a chief executive gives in a pardon process, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

"The kinds of issues that are before him are more than simply stark legal issues," Mr. Ehrlichman said by way of emphasizing the larger questions of collective guilt and issues raised regarding the responsibility of an individual like Lt. Calley in a war situation.

Pressed as to why the President felt he should intervene and why he should announce his decision at this time, Mr. Ehrlichman said that widespread public interest was not the determining (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

TRANSLATIONS
franch. angl. germ. span. ital.
port. dutch. dan. norw. swed.
pol. rus. czech. serb. hung.
rum. greek. arab. jap. chin.

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Agents wanted everywhere

Partly Cloudy or Partly Sunny?

It is always difficult to predict the international weather from speeches made at gatherings such as the Soviet Communist congress—or an American political convention. The speakers are almost always addressing two quite distinct audiences: their own constituency and the world at large. Frequently, different speakers will point their remarks in opposite directions, although presumably representing the same policies. The result is, frequently, that the weather forecaster must hesitate between describing the outlook as partly cloudy or as partly sunny.

This is the case with the 24th congress in Moscow assembled. Mr. Brezhnev opened by even-handedly condemning the United States on most counts, but holding out the prospect of negotiation. Defense Minister Grechko emphasized the condemnation; Foreign Minister Gromyko emphasized the negotiations. The whole could be depicted heraldically by the eagle on the great seal of the United States, with arrows in one claw and olive branches in the other—a fair symbol of a strong state, but little use in charting the immediate future.

On the whole, the Soviet position seems to be that it would be easy to reach an accord on almost anything—on Moscow's terms. But allowing for the distortions inevitable on such occasions as the congress, this is not without hope. It may be possible to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union on a less one-sided basis than the speeches might seem to indicate. It is also more than possible that the less than monolithic

structure of the Soviet Communist party contains its own inner struggles, its own military-industrial complex, which does not enjoy being re-tooled for the production of consumer goods, and would prefer to continue the arms race unabated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gromyko's emphasis on American "zig-zags" in the Berlin discussions could stand a little illumination. It may be that the American delegation to these talks has changed its position; if so, that remains locked within the negotiating chambers. But the Soviet Union has played some games of its own—or at least East Germany has done so.

The old issue of allowing West Berliners to visit relatives across the wall has served somewhat the same purpose for the Communists that prisoners of war have done for the Hanoi government—an emotional question that North Vietnam and East Germany have used in an attempt to extract major concessions. By broadening the visiting problem to take in a whole complex of issues over Berlin, the East Germans apparently attempted to by-pass the four-power negotiations over the divided city.

They failed, and the wall remains intact, families still separated. But the episode casts a curious light on Soviet diplomacy and on Mr. Gromyko's complaint. "If the American side," said the foreign minister, "is really interested in promoting agreement, who then is keeping it from doing so?" Well, the Soviet-East German play in Berlin is one answer.

The President and My Lai

No development in the whole tragic history of the Vietnam war has produced a more spontaneous outcry than the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. The protests have brought into unaccustomed unity such divergent national figures as Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and Dr. Benjamin Spock, to say nothing of millions of Americans not normally given to public expressions of outrage.

But the mass clamor in no way alters the correctness of the judgment reached by the court-martial after agonizing deliberation. Exonerated of Lt. Calley would have dishonored both the American military tradition and the solemn commitments this country has subscribed to under the Geneva and Hague conventions on the rules of war.

On that basis, President Nixon's decision to intervene in the Calley case, first to order the officer's release from the stockade and Saturday to announce his intention to review the case and to make a final determination on the sentence, represents an unfortunate interference with the processes of military justice.

It would have been perfectly appropriate, if unusual, under established Army practices for the commanding general at Fort Benning to have ordered Lt. Calley released from the stockade and confined to quarters pending review of his conviction on charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians.

Similarly, it would have been quite proper for Mr. Nixon to have reviewed the case and its outcome at the end of all judicial proceedings. This could even have been considered his duty. But the precipitous manner in which Mr. Nixon publicly intervened over the heads of military authorities to make an exception that is not ordinarily granted to prisoners convicted of capital crimes and more especially his public announcement at this stage that he will himself make the final decision creates a prejudicial atmosphere affecting all intermediate steps in the appeals process. He has now, in his capacity as commander in chief identified himself with the intemperate public outcry against the initial court-martial.

With the White House admission that Mr. Nixon has acted in response to "widespread public interest" to provide a "different quality of review," it is all too clear that he

owed to intense public pressure, something he has repeatedly declared no responsible leader could ever do when it came to decisions involving the Vietnam conflict.

The President's moves at a time of high political fever undermine confidence in the impartiality of the outcome he will ultimately decree. This appearance of executive partisanship has been reinforced by the ill-considered remarks of Vice-President Agnew in an interview just hours before Lt. Calley's court-martial sentencing to life imprisonment was announced.

In an indirect but unmistakable reference to the Calley trial, Mr. Agnew said: "The point comes out to this: many of the people in America—particularly those of us who served in the service—understand that the rather abnormal fears and the conditions in a military operation are not subject to Monday-morning quarterback judgment by someone sitting comfortably in an office in Washington."

The men who passed judgment on Lt. Calley were not such Monday-morning quarterbacks. Six combat infantry officers, five of them veterans of Vietnam, unanimously found him guilty of murdering at least 22 unarmed civilians at My Lai. They acted after hearing months of testimony and deliberating for 13 days. "To even consider that any American soldier would ever do such a thing is beyond my own comprehension," one of the jurors declared after the verdict. "I wanted to believe it didn't happen, that it was a hoax."

But My Lai did happen. A House Armed Services subcommittee long ago concluded that: "What obviously happened at My Lai was wrong. It was contrary to the Geneva conventions, the rules of engagement, and the MACV directives."

The task of the President and other political leaders is not to sit as judge and jury in courts-martial but rather to address themselves forthrightly to the broader issues that the Calley trial have brought into agonizing public focus—the question of responsibility at higher levels for the acts committed at My Lai and elsewhere in Vietnam and the problem of ending a war that continues to inflict misery and death on the peoples of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Calley Verdict

How to delimit the notion of war crime? Are not the men in government accomplices? Are pilots who sweep villages with napalm and defoliants, causing the death or mutilation of many civilians, less "criminal" than Lt. Calley and his men, who killed a hundred villagers or so? Both obey orders: they do not seek to "kill human beings" but to "destroy the enemy." Both received power of life and death from the same men.

An answer to these questions had been given at the Nuremberg trial in 1945. When it chose to condemn for war crimes not only the military but also political leaders, the tribunal and the Allied governments considered that responsibilities could not be dissociated. But, at Nuremberg, the task

was more simple. Victors trying the vanquished could afford to disregard Hiroshima, Dresden and Katyn. . . In the Vietnam war, on the contrary, many Americans are convinced that the intervention of their troops was intended only to defend the freedom of a people threatened by a totalitarian system which never shrank from violence.

No war is ever as clear as chivalrous relations tend to make it believed, but the revolutionary war has opened a chapter of history which has so far baffled any intervention of law. To moralize it, much more would be needed than the condemnation of Lt. Calley, whose crime, the inevitable result of an atrocious war, poses America the question of the legitimacy of that combat.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

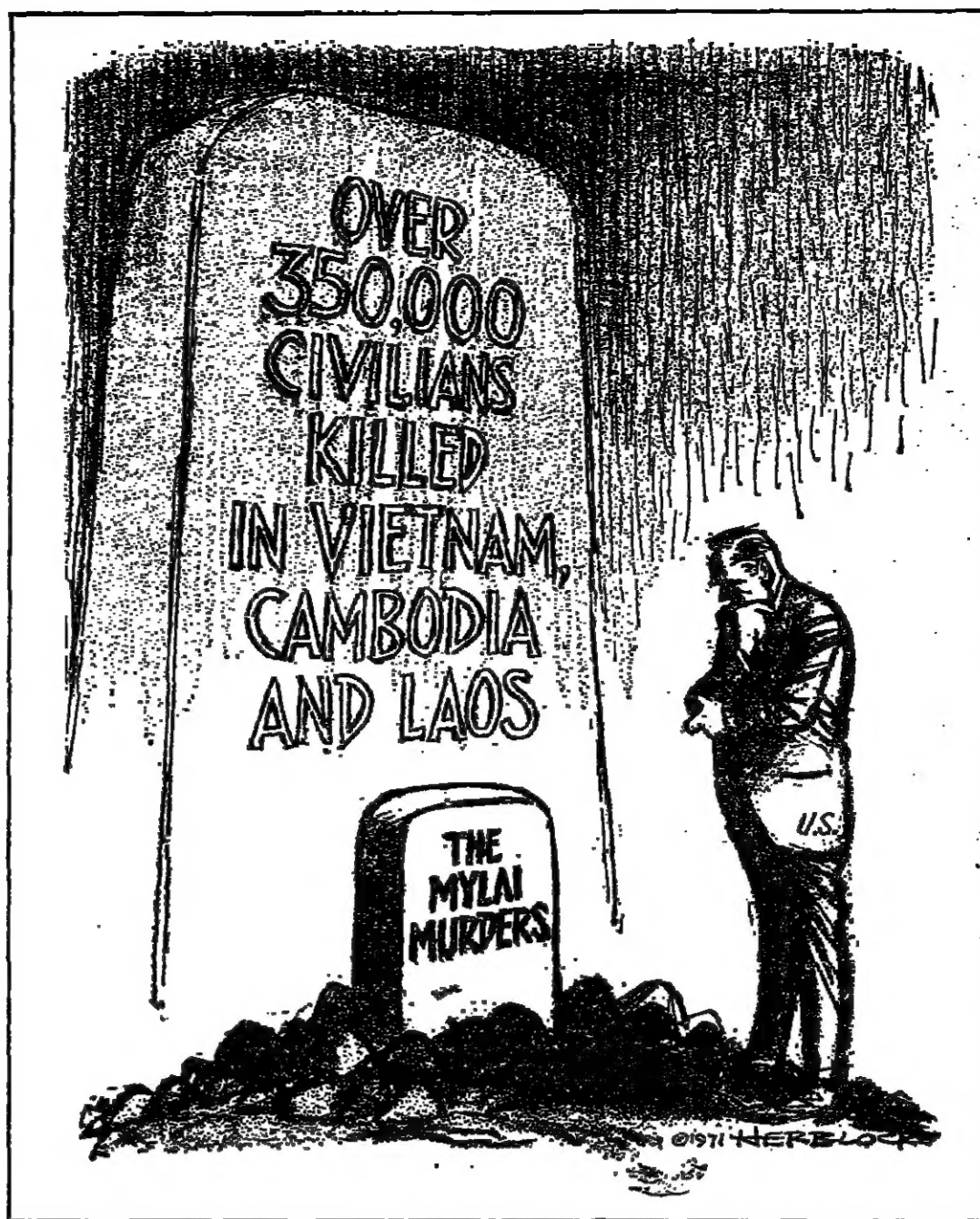
April 5, 1896

PARIS—There is now another trans-Atlantic mail-run. In addition to the usual mails for the United States, the times of the closing of which are given on the third page of the Herald, a fortnightly mail will leave via Calais on Saturday evening, commencing last night, to catch the Norddeutsche Lloyd steamer, which will leave Southampton every other Sunday during the summer season.

Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1921

LONDON—The British coal miners' strike tonight reached a stage where the government is ready to throw down the gauntlet in a social war. Labor is not quite ready, however, to take it up. It was learned in the lobby of the Commons that the government's resolution tomorrow will call upon the nation to back up the government in fighting the miners and the rest of the labor leaders disrupting the economy.



The Ghost of Harry Hopkins

By C. L. Sulzberger

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Harry Hopkins once reputedly said: "We will spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect," and whether he actually coined that phrase or not it represented the formula by which the New Deal was consolidated in successive Roosevelt mandates. It is also the formula adopted by Salvador Allende to try and make irreversible the Marxist regime he is now establishing in Chile.

Yesterday was the first test of his version of this old FDR ploy which, incidentally, Allende denies applying here because he doesn't like to acknowledge a Yankee model. His left-wing coalition presented a list of candidates in municipal elections which were a test of the country's mood.

Last September, Allende gained a slim minority lead of 36 percent in a presidential ballot later ratified by Congress. He says that this time he expects between 46 and 50 percent of the municipal vote will go to candidates backing him. This would be an impressive victory—a gain of 10 to 14 percentage points in just six months. But the real probability is that he will do even better and demonstrate that the majority of the population, for one or another reason, endorses his program.

Fearful Rich

These elections represent a kind of plebiscite, and Allende clearly intends to pace the speed of his socialization program according to their outcome. Many of the rich bourgeoisie, anticipating the results, are selling their possessions and already skipping out.

Following his version of the Hopkins prototype, Allende has done everything to insure victory. He has dunned or threatened the rich while at the same time deferring mortgage and loan payments until after the tally. He has incurred the loyalty of the armed forces and acceptance by a church which contains a large and even extremist left wing. He has coaxed business interests into continuing to work with his administration, hoping events will turn out better than they fear.

He has granted high wages and promises price cuts, more employment, redistribution of wealth and land. Productivity has slowed down, however. The supply of money is two-thirds up from a year ago, and the budget has soared, but Allende pledges to control inflation and stimulate production through mass purchasing.

The momentum of Allende's ballotbox revolution is gaining. Not long before departing for Moscow's 24th party congress, Senator Corvalan, the Chilean Communist boss, said: "The situation is certainly not yet irreversible; it is up to us to make it so."

That was the purpose of yesterday's election, Corvalan adds: "The people have won the government, which is part of the political power. They must consolidate this victory and advance further so that the entire political power and state apparatus should pass into their hands."

These statements are the key to the Chilean revolution. Corvalan's party almost certainly won't be No. 1 in public pre-eminence when this vote is counted; that will probably be the position of Allende's Socialists with their bandwagon hoppers.

The Communists are unlikely to rise above 20 percent from their previous 18 percent. But, unlike the Socialists, they hang on to their voters. After they

renounced legality, they had only 9.5 percent of the ballot in 1960 but have risen steadily ever since.

They are a solid working-class party which lost no members over Czechoslovakia, although promptly endorsing Moscow's invasion. They have never had a leadership struggle. They don't contact the Kremlin through the Russian Embassy but by direct pipeline to the Soviet Central Committee. They don't covet power yet and are playing a long-profile game suitable to world realities and Moscow's basic interests.

Hoping for Power

Nevertheless, some day they hope to assume real power here, probably with Allende as a captive symbol. They are already propagandizing among noncommissioned ranks of the army, which is the only reserve force that could unbalance the government. They have been rolling on, should a sizable portion of the population get restive.

But that is for tomorrow, not today. At present Allende is working in uneasy tandem. Raul Castro even agreed in Moscow last year with the Chilean Communists that Cuba would support the Allende coalition although it disliked the idea of nonviolent revolution.

Allende himself, if he obtains a majority, will surely press to the

limit for all reforms permitted by the constitution and, if necessary, call for a referendum to reform that charter.

He is a great artist at pressing his luck just short of the bounds that potential opposition will tolerate; so he will be inclined to step up the pace. But his New Deal, unlike that of Roosevelt and Hopkins, is not a reform; it is a thorough-going revolution and it aims to be permanent.

Letters

The Calley Affair

The true explanation of Lt. Calley's regrettable conduct is that it was clearly the result of over-indoctrination. Military guilt of such over-indoctrination should not now be allowed to turn around and condemn Lt. Calley because they do not like the results of the over-indoctrination. The whitewash came only because they sawed it.

PARIS.

In the Spanish Civil War, after his platoon had taken a Republican village, a sergeant massacred all the inhabitants. Condemned to death by court-martial, he was in Seville prison in 1936 awaiting execution when his case was taken up by the chaplain. The latter succeeded in establishing that the villagers in question were notorious Communists and their village a center of guerrilla activity. On the strength of this evidence the sergeant was reprieved.

PARIS.

The real culprits in the Calley affair were the defendant's lawyers. They should have sought to get their client tried by the Vietnamese—North or South. In Saigon, all charges would be dismissed, and Lt. Calley would be paraded as a national hero. In Hanoi, he would get an acquittal, and probably a job at the radio station denouncing "U.S. war crimes."

NGUYEN XUAN CHANH, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

As Americans our family is deeply interested in the fate of Lt. Calley and the conclusions to be drawn from his trial. We greatly appreciated reading the editorial "The Limits of Justice," a fine article, which did not go far enough.

Mrs. JULIAN PECK, Monaco-Ville.

The Role of Technique Notes for Negotiators

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—A great deal of attention is paid to major international efforts to resolve such issues as the Middle East, Berlin, nuclear arms control and chemical and biological warfare, and quite properly. But something also should be said about the techniques of negotiation on such critical problems. To scan the list in reverse order, the simplest technique is to stake out a firm position and stick to it. At the Geneva Disarmament Conference the United States from the first took the position that a ban on biological weapons must be negotiated before a ban on chemicals. The reasons need not be discussed here; the point is simply that by being obdurate the United States left the Soviet Union with the choice of no agreement at all or giving in to the Americans. Last week they chose the latter.

Negotiating an arms control (SALT) agreement is far more complex. The White House has wisely touted the theme that it carefully constructed "building blocks" as components of any possible agreement, designed to permit a quick shuffle in response to Soviet proposals without having to fight the battle all over again within the American bureaucracy. The idea was admirable but it hasn't worked out all that well.

The Soviets from the beginning of SALT argued that any agreement must cover forward-based U.S. aircraft and when that reasoning ran into American resistance, as Moscow surely knew it would, the Soviets said why not start with an agreement on anti-missile (ABM) systems alone, leaving control of offensive weapons for later.

Rogers argued, not without logic, that the type of peace-keeping force that might be formulated would play an important part in the attitude of the parties when they look forward to the final agreement and "to that extent the two are parallel."

But Israel was so negative on such a peace force that Rogers had to go before most of the Senate to counter the earlier appearance before the same group of Israel's Abba Eban. In short, by publicizing the peace-force idea, presumably in hopes of forcing Israel to move in the negotiations, Rogers was driven back, publicly at least, behind his own proposal. Last week he was reported to have told Eban not to believe accounts that he had altered his position.

Furthermore, Israelis concede that they have accounted counter talk of an interim or partial agreement to back away from the Suez Canal and let it be reopened as a tactic to kill off the Rogers proposal.

The negotiating techniques applicable to each of these four issues obviously must differ. Except for success at Geneva, the results remain uncertain. But what is certain is that in diplomacy how you do it often is as important as what you do.

Calley: Symbol of Vietnam

By James Reston

severe, and many more thought it was wrong to convict him without even taking testimony from his superior officers, let alone putting them on trial. But beyond that, the great testimony on what happened at My Lai is almost too savage and pitiless to believe, and even those who believe it find it hard to blame Calley without blaming the architects and commanders of the war and even themselves for not knowing what was going on.

It is easy to overdo this theme of common or general guilt. Nobody, as Burke said, can fairly indict a whole nation. Also, it is a hazard like the atom bomb, armed forces to suggest that Calley at My Lai was somehow typical of his fellow soldiers. After all, there were many armed American soldiers at My Lai under the same orders, whatever they were, and nobody else seems to have joined in the butchery.

Yet comparisons between Calley and the American policy in Indochina, though imprecise and distasteful, are almost unavoidable. Calley was undoubtedly pitiless, but the U.S. bombing policy in Indochina is also pitiless and even premeditated, and it is not an isolated incident out of the past, but a continuing policy that has already dropped more explosives on the war-torn areas of Europe in the whole of the last war, and taken over 800,000 lives, and created over 800,000 refugees.

This is being done in the name of the American people, who are supposed to be sovereign. It is done, to be sure, under the provocation of a cunning and brutal enemy, but our leaders tell us that the thing that sets us apart from the Communist philosophy is that we believe in the sanctity of the individual—all individuals, not only our fellow countrymen, while the Communist regimes believe in their citizens as instruments of the state.

"Nobody in the military system," said Calley, "ever described them as anything other than Communists. They didn't give it a race, they didn't give it a sex; they didn't give it an age. . . If I've committed a crime, the only crime I've committed is in judgment of my values."

There is the deadly parallel between Calley and the war policy: nothing wrong but our values! It was "no big deal" what happened at My Lai, said Calley. The "body count" was very much in our favor in Laos, said the U.S. military spokesman in Saigon.

"Democracies," said Herbert Butterfield, "sometimes hate to have to think of war; but when they do turn to the idea they have shown more than once in the 20th century that they quickly become headstrong, forgetting the limits of what power can actually achieve. Our great danger is that we might lose our ideals in the process of having to fight for them, or we might allow that process to make us become more and more like the very thing we first set out to destroy."

We have, however, been on this very path in Vietnam, for quite a while, and the Calley incident at least indicates that we have been corrupted in the process. Yet, he has at least provoked some thought in the country about the even larger crimes that are being committed in the name of peace and morality.

The elemental and premeditated nature of the Calley case is clearly the very thing that sets us apart from the Communist philosophy, the dead, wounded and homeless have long since outrun any goal that can be accomplished.

It is not the reputation of Calley that is at issue now but the reputation of the nation. His crimes will soon be forgotten, but the crime of "winding down" the war—at the expense of God knows how many lives—is likely to be remembered to our disgrace for a long time to come.

"Even in time of war," said Butterfield, "when passions can hardly be kept from rising high, all sanity depends on our keeping, deep at the bottom of everything, some remembrance of that humanity which we have in common with our bitterest enemies."

Our Officials Are Injured in Reggio Protest

As Rival Catanzaro
Proclaimed Capital

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy (UPI)—A Communist Party demonstration in Reggio Calabria today resulted in the arrest of 1,000 demonstrators and the wounding of several police officers. The demonstrators, who were protesting the appointment of Catanzaro as the capital of Calabria, clashed with police in the city center. The police used tear gas and batons to disperse the crowd. The demonstrators then moved to Catanzaro, where they proclaimed it as the capital of Calabria.

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Italian Police To Quiz 8 in Alleged Plot

ROME, April 4 (Reuters).—An investigating magistrate tonight questioned eight men to appear for questioning in connection with an alleged rightist plot against the state.

Police did not name the men but said they were thought to be involved in a rightist plot organized by the far-right National Front.

Italian Museum Strike Suspended

ROME, April 4 (UPI).—Employees of Italian museums and historical sites Friday suspended their strike, but they said they would go back to work tomorrow.

Newman John Scali Joining Nixon's Staff

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (AP).—Veteran diplomat and correspondent John A. Scali, who served President John F. Kennedy as a secret intermediary with the Soviet Embassy during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, is joining President Nixon's staff as a full-time consultant.

Mr. Scali, 52, who since 1961, will act in broad fields, including domestic as well as foreign policy, but is expected to concentrate on efforts to improve administration communications with the public.



BEFORE THE BALLOT—A Chilean soldier standing guard on a Santiago street as polling booths were being prepared for the nationwide municipal elections yesterday.

Chileans Vote in Test for Allende

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende's Marxist government today faced its first popular test of strength in nationwide municipal elections that may determine the future pace of socialism in Chile.

100,000-Franc Ransom

Boy, 14, Faked Kidnapping To See If Parents Loved Him

PARIS, April 4 (UPI).—Four schoolboys have confessed to police that three of them kidnapped the other with his approval to test whether his parents loved him enough to pay a ransom, police said tonight.

The victim's father, a well-to-do businessman, paid 100,000 francs ransom for the return of his 14-year-old son.

Two of the three young kidnappers immediately spent 9,000 francs of the ransom in nightclubs on the Champs-Élysées.

Police did not say whether the "victim," Thierry, shared in the ransom.

"Thierry complained several times of a lack of affection from his parents," said one of the kidnappers, Stephen, 14. "To test them, we decided all together on this kidnapping. The money was to be eventually returned."

Names withheld.

As the boys are minors, police withheld their family names. Police said the case of the fake kidnapping came to light when the father and son went to police headquarters April 3 to report the crime.

The father told how his son was kidnapped April 1 near Parc Monceau when his mother left him alone for a few minutes in the car. He said an anonymous telephone caller warned the family to look for a communication in their mail which warned, "If you make a false step, if you warn police, your son will die, we are without pity."

The father left the ransom money in an anteroom of a building in the Left Bank student quarter April 2, and on April 3 his son arrived home by taxi.

"I Lied"

Police said detectives became suspicious when young Thierry gave contradictory statements about how he had been held in a deserted building. At last, police said, the boy confessed, "I

lied. I organized my kidnapping with three classmates."

The "victim" spent his time of "confinement" in the basement of Stephen's home playing a transistor phonograph.

Police said they found nine-tenths of the ransom stuffed behind the heating system in the basement.

False Values Of Youth Hit By Pope Paul

He Deplores Much
Of Modern Protest

VATICAN CITY, April 4 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI dismissed much of modern youthful protest today as a fashionable phenomenon which can lead to mediocrity, false values and wasteful daydreaming.

But he said in a Palm Sunday sermon addressed to youth that he understands why they rebel.

You want to show yourselves strong and independent of the surroundings you know, the family and society," the Pope said. "You see their defects, you feel their weight."

But the 73-year-old Pontiff warned that protests run the risk of becoming "mediocre, without real values of their own, insignificant, with false heroics and the stuff of daydreams."

The Pope's remarks came during a sermon delivered in a jammed St. Peter's Basilica before an audience that included the diplomatic corps and about 20 Roman Catholic cardinals.

By tradition, the Pope makes youth the subject of the Palm Sunday sermon. He did not even mention such topics as peace, brotherhood or problems confronting the Catholic Church.

Nor did he mention such topics when he appeared at his studio window to greet thousands of tourists and pilgrims in St. Peter's Square. He merely told the rain-drenched crowd he wished them a happy Easter.

In his sermon, the Pope appealed to modern youth to spurn indifferent or conformist Christian thinking and living and asked them to join him in hailing Christ as a model modern leader.

Peru Takes Over British Company

LIMA, April 4 (UPI).—The government Friday took over the British owned Peruvian Corp., which administers the country's largest railroad network.

A communiqué by the Labor Ministry said the measure was designed to "safeguard the economic interests of the workers in light of the grave economic crisis the company is facing and which endangers the payment of their salaries and social benefits."

A New Regime In Uganda Buries Old King

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 4 (Reuters).—The last King of Buganda, Sir Frederick Edward Mutesa, was laid to rest with his ancestors in the royal tombs at Kasubi near here today with presidential honors and the thunder of funeral drums.

Before the body was placed in a grave lined with white lace in the 50-foot-diameter burial hut, Sir Edward's son, Prince Ronald Mutebi, laid a piece of bark cloth across the coffin in a pavilion outside the tombs' reed enclosures.

Then the young prince, who is being educated in Britain, sat briefly on a traditional chair—both ceremonies signifying that he is the king's heir.

Sir Edward, first president of Uganda, died in exile in London in 1969 after being deposed by Milton Obote, who became president. Mr. Obote was ousted last January in a coup by Gen. Idi Amin, who said the king would be brought home for burial.

Leaking Tanker Pulled Off Sand By British Tugs

DOVER, England, April 4 (UPI).—A fleet of tugs freed the stranded Liberian tanker Panther from the treacherous Goodwin Sands tonight after a five-day battle, maritime officials said.

The tanker was still belching oil from a damaged tank. There were fears that the oil would pollute England's south coast beaches.

The successful attempt at tonight's high tide followed failure by ten tugs to budge the 15,600-ton Panther in the morning.

The Panther had plowed onto the sandbank three and a half miles off Dover last Tuesday in heavy fog.

Anthony Grant, under secretary of state for industry, scoffed at speculation that Britain might be in for another pollution disaster like the one caused by the tanker Torrey Canyon in 1967.

Mr. Grant noted the Panther carried far less oil than the Torrey Canyon, which carried 117,000 tons. He said that if the Panther broke in two, it could lose no more than 5,000 tons because its oil was in separate 3,000-ton tanks.



Joseph Valachi

30 Leftists Killed In Disturbances In Madagascar

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, April 4 (Reuters).—Government forces are firmly in control of southern Madagascar following clashes between police and members of an extreme leftist movement, an official communiqué said here today.

The communiqué said 30 people had been killed and six injured in the clashes in the past few days with Monima, the opposition movement, which has since been banned. Police have arrested 179 people, it added.

All the dead and injured were Monima supporters.

The communiqué said several members of the movement had made "desperate efforts" to regroup, but added that no new disturbances had been reported and the rest of Madagascar was calm.

An official statement yesterday gave no indication of the scale of the disturbances were reported only with hunting guns, slings and assegais. The statement said the clashes began during a series of checks and searches carried out by police and gendarmes.

Athens Attack Averted

ATHENS, April 4 (UPI).—The Greek government has paid \$4,200 damages (\$2,800) awarded by a Greek court to the victims of an Arab terrorist grenade attack against the El Al ticket office in Athens, it was announced today. The attack on Sept. 27, 1969, caused the death of a two-year-old boy and injured eight adults.

Obituaries

Joseph Valachi, 66; Betrayed Cosa Nostra to Senate Panel

EL PASO, Texas, April 4 (AP).—Joseph Valachi, 66, who disclosed the inner workings of the Cosa Nostra, or Mafia, to a Senate investigating subcommittee in a sensational series of televised hearings in 1963, died yesterday at the La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution where he was serving a life sentence for murder, the prison announced.

A prison spokesman said Valachi died of a heart attack.

It was Valachi who brought the term Cosa Nostra into popular usage. During his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, he detailed the setup of the organization and its members, then testified that it was known to insiders not as the Mafia, but as the Cosa Nostra—"our thing."

The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, then U.S. attorney general, called Valachi's testimony the "biggest intelligence breakthrough yet in combating organized crime and racketeering in the United States."

Price on His Head

Valachi's testimony reportedly led organized crime to put a \$100,000 price on his head. He appeared before several secret grand jury hearings closely guarded.

Valachi, who had been a strong-arm man for the crime Syndicate for 33 years, was sent to Atlanta Federal Prison in 1959 on a narcotics conviction. In 1962 he killed a fellow prisoner whom he falsely suspected of being assigned by the Cosa Nostra leadership to assassinate him.

Sentenced to life in prison for second-degree murder, Valachi agreed to testify before the Senate subcommittee.

During his testimony, Valachi identified Vito Genovese as top man in the Syndicate. He said Genovese sponsored him in the Cosa Nostra and said that when he was in the Atlanta prison he received the "kiss of death" from Genovese, who told him, "One apple gets touched and gets bad, it's got to be taken out."

Asked why he had decided to testify, Valachi said: "The main reason is simply to destroy the Cosa Nostra bosses and leaders... They had been very bad to the soldiers, thinking only of themselves."

The son of an immigrant, Valachi was born in New York City and grew up in the then Italian neighborhood of East Harlem.

Valachi was initiated into the Cosa Nostra when he was 27. His rank, according to experts on the subject, was like that of a

Key USIA Posts Getting Staff That Know Reds

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—The United States Information Agency has started to staff its key posts with officials who have served in Communist capitals in an effort to improve its ability to compete with Communist ideology around the world.

Some officials are already being shifted. In the future, the top USIA posts in London, Paris, Bonn, Rome and Tokyo will be filled only by persons who have done at least one tour of duty in a Communist country.

The reasoning behind the shifts is that the United States is competing with only one ideology—Communism. As one USIA source put it, once a person has served in a Communist country he can better deal with the sometimes left-leaning, occasionally anti-American groups he encounters in major world capitals. He will be able to say, "I was there, and I know what it's like," the source said.

Shifts expected to be announced soon include moving the current public affairs officer in Prague, Andrew Falkiewicz, to Moscow, and the present cultural affairs counselor in Moscow, McKinley Russell, to Bonn. Mr. Falkiewicz speaks fluent Russian and Mr. Russell is fluent in German.

John M. W. Pendleton

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—John M. W. Pendleton, 63, vice-president of the Arabian American Oil Co., died Thursday after a heart attack at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Pendleton had been head of Aramco's Washington office since 1967.

Manfred B. Lee

WATERBURY, Conn., April 4 (UPI).—Manfred B. Lee, 68, co-author of the Ellery Queen mystery stories, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack. Mr. Lee and Frederick Dannay wrote under the pseudonyms of Ellery Queen and Barnaby Ross.

De Valera in Lourdes

LOURDES, April 4 (UPI).—Irish President Eamon de Valera, 88, today arrived on a private Easter pilgrimage to Lourdes. He returned to Dublin after a six-hour visit.

Dr. Israel Ben-Meir

JERUSALEM, April 4 (Reuters).—Dr. Israel Ben-Meir, 60, a leader of the National Religious party, died of a heart attack while attending the convention of the United Labor party here tonight.

Alioto, Officials Plead
Not Guilty of Bribery

SEATTLE, April 4 (Reuters).—San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto has pleaded not guilty to federal charges of bribery and conspiracy in a case involving three former Washington state officials.

The three officials also have pleaded not guilty to similar charges in federal court. The charges stem from \$2.3 million in fees alleged to have been received by Mr. Alioto in 1960 from Washington state public utilities in anti-trust cases against manufacturers.

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My Lai a Foulup From Start to Finish

How Calley's Defense Lawyers Fumbled

By Warren Rogers

FORT BENNING, Ga.—As the astonishingly vehement reaction to the Calley case continues to reverberate around the United States, the central character relaxes at his bachelor pad, watching it all on a huge color TV set, sipping an occasional beer or bourbon with friends, consulting lawyers, working on his autobiography.

He is really a lost and ruined soul. He had, at 23, found a home in the Army four years ago, as an enlisted man, a company clerk. It was something he could do after a long record of failures.

William Laws "Call me Rusty" Calley Jr. saw a chance to become an officer and he took it. Three Presidents saw a chance to keep Communism out of South Vietnam and they took it. These circumstances combined in the little Viet Cong village of My Lai IV on March 16, 1968.

Three years later, 1st Lt. Calley stands convicted of premeditated murder of at least 22 men, women and children and of assault with intent to murder a child at My Lai. As he told it at his four-month court-martial, he was confused, frightened, only following orders.

But the six jurors, all combat officers, chose not to believe him. They sentenced him to life imprisonment. They could have been harsher: they could have voted for death.

'Every Benefit'

"We gave Lt. Calley every benefit of the doubt," one juror said afterward. "We did not enjoy doing what we had to do. But all those people, all those babies."

It was the conscience of the Army that sat here in judgment of Lt. Calley and of its own system, and it was an uneasy conscience at that. Everybody in the courtroom knew—soon knew as 100 witnesses from 31 states paraded to the stand in the Army's longest, most complex and most controversial trial—that the My Lai operation was a foulup from start to finish.

The guilt undoubtedly goes higher, but the American Division is a convenient starting point. It was no division in the traditional sense, with its steamers proudly flying from its colors. It was a band of pickup, catch-as-catch-can, a motley arrangement of available units, and a good spot for highrises reaching for a general's star to get in some easy command time.

The 11th Brigade was equally jerry-built, and Lt. Calley's Charley Company went into My Lai ill-trained, poorly instructed and terrified. Witness after witness could not remember who was on his right and who on his left as he moved across the rice paddy toward My Lai—a cardinal sin in the struggle to survive, as any infantryman knows.

The Col. Blimp planning, the Sad-Sack character of the soldiers, the intelligence reports that the dreaded 48th Viet Cong Battalion would be waiting and that all women and children would be gone, the fact that the area was



Associated Press

a "free-fire zone" and thus always fair game—all these considerations were weighed by the jurors. But they lost significance when Lt. Calley admitted he fired "six or eight" times at point-blank range at an ageless, sexless "enemy."

Yet, Lt. Calley might have gotten off with a much lighter charge and sentence—best beting around the courtroom was involuntary manslaughter and five years—if he had had a better defense. Time after time, it was apparent the defense did not know where it was going because it had not gotten around to planning.

Last summer, the Army sent a young legal officer, Capt. Brooks Doyle, around the country interviewing prospective defense witnesses. A conscientious young man, just passing through on a two-year draftee hitch, Capt. Doyle came back after three months, sat down and typed out a report as thick as a telephone book.

George W. Latimer, the 70-year-old chief defense counsel, never read it. Nor did the other civilian counsel, Richard Kay.

Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, the intense 35-year-old career officer assigned to Lt. Calley's defense by the Army, spent more than 100 hours summarizing previous testimony by prospective witnesses. This included statements they had made to agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division, an inquiry conducted by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, and a hearing held by a House Armed Services Subcommittee headed by Rep. P. Edward Hebert (D., La.).

Again, Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay never read the summaries. Instead, they had summaries made of the summaries.

In dividing up the witnesses, it was agreed that Maj. Raby, Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay would each talk to those assigned them the day or night before putting them on the witness stand. Maj. Raby spent two hours or more with each of his witnesses. About 15 minutes was all it took Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay. Consequently, it was no surprise when Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay were surprised by their witnesses' testimony.

Mr. Latimer, a Mormon from Salt Lake City, came to the

courtroom with a respected reputation. Notably that he had spent 10 years as a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals during his 47-year career. A good-natured, likable man, he seemed often to be out of his depth. At 70, he found the physical strain alone a heavy burden, as he often remarked. After about an hour on his feet in court, his practice was to start looking at the clock on the wall. The military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, more often than not took the hint and mercifully called a recess.

Watching Mr. Latimer at work, losing his place among papers or repeating himself many in the court, recalled the picture of William Jennings Bryan at the Scopes trial. To the well once too often.

Still, it is a measure of Lt. Calley's judgment that he sought out Mr. Latimer and persuaded him to be his lawyer. Mr. Latimer said he took the case because he saw in Lt. Calley a "friendly boy" faced with the full might of the United States government. But, as the jurors stared out day after day for 13

days, Mr. Latimer was grumbling that each day cost him \$350 he could earn back home.

Kay's Ambitions

Mr. Kay, a Cleveland lawyer and perennial candidate for some office there, made no bones about why he was here. He but-tooled reporters right and left to talk, not about the trial or his client, but about his political ambitions.

"If you fellows had given Lt. Calley a break and written good things about him, Robert Taft wouldn't be in the Senate today," Mr. Kay told several newsmen. "A good press here would have elected me, and I'd be there."

Maj. Raby became so frustrated, working with Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay, that he tried to quit several times. But Judge Kennedy would not let him, and he stayed on until the end—the only one to meet Lt. Calley when he was freed on parole Thursday pending review and appeals. Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay had gone home the day before.

Arrayed against the divided, lackluster defense team were a couple of bright young captains, Aubrey M. Daniel 3d and John Partin. Capt. Daniel was in charge, and, at 28, just two years older than Lt. Calley, he was more than a match for the dolt-footed Latimer and company.

Capt. Daniel, blond and handsome, alert and tough, had done his homework. A Virginia blue-blood, he adopted a moralistic, puritanical tone at the outset and clung to it throughout. There is no doubt that his constant repetition of the list of victims—a litany of "women, children, old men... and babies"—burned into the jurors' consciences.

Still, Capt. Daniel's righteousness fell flat in the courtroom on occasion. There was something ironic in the contrast between him and Lt. Calley that came through. Roughly they were the same age and yet they were poles apart.

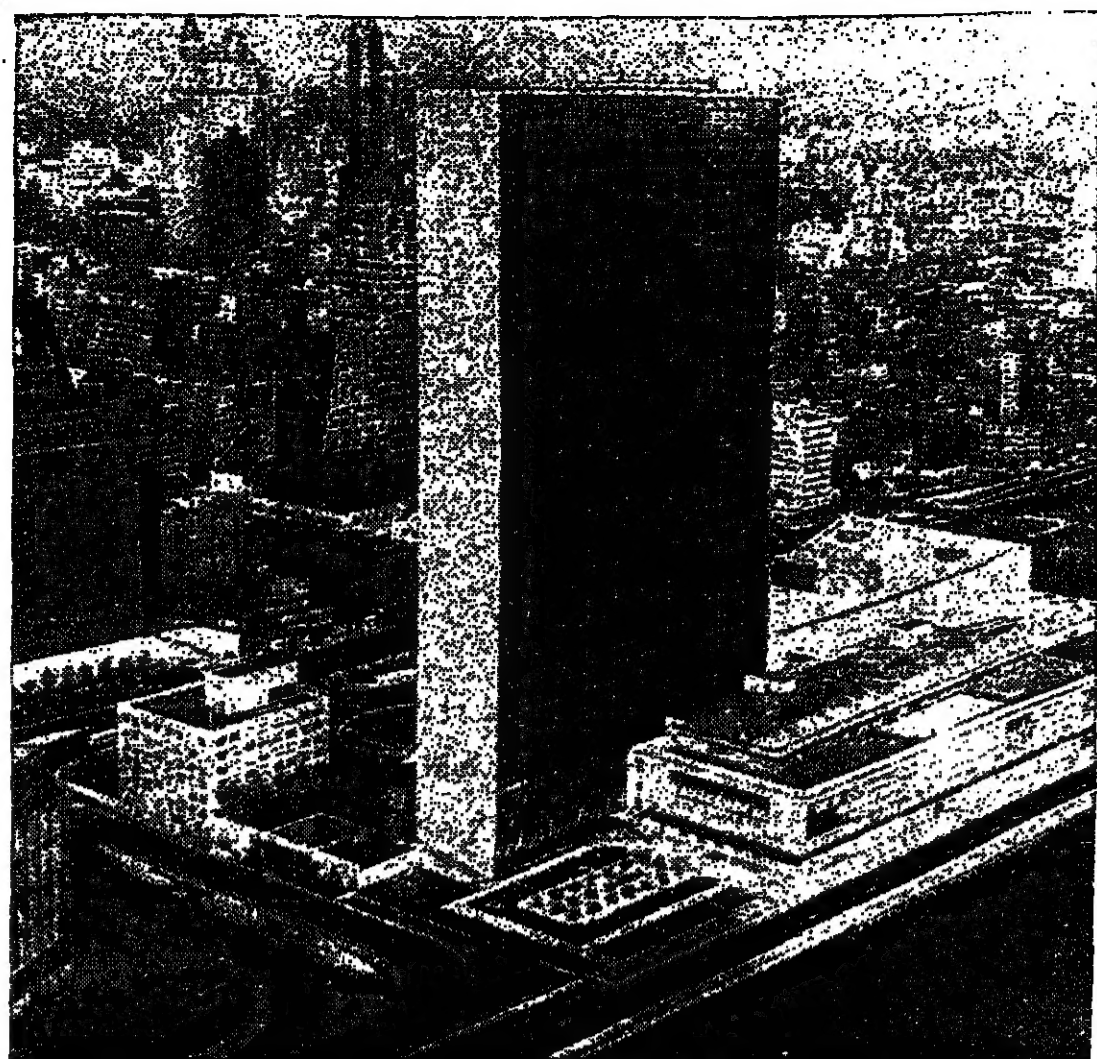
Here was Capt. Daniel, awfully good at his job and the world at his feet. Later this month, he will leave the Army after two years of staying at home and practicing his trade.

And there was Lt. Calley, held back in grammar school for cheating on an examination, a dropout from junior college, a wanderer in search of himself. Barely able to get out of officers' mess hall, he was dropped by helicopter into mine-infested, sniper-fraught territory where the people hated him.

On the "better" campuses around the country, it is fashionable to kick out Reserve Officer Training Corps units as a protest against the war. They don't want to get their hands dirty. Consequently, the flow of good officer material from these sources is stopped, and the Army must hunt elsewhere.

Is it any wonder that there are fewer Daniels and more Calleys in our armed forces now?

By Robert H. Estabrook



Departing Reporter's Perspective

The UN Doesn't Produce Miracles But It's Still World's Face-Saver

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

(WP)—Four and a half years at the UN ought to endow a correspondent with a little perspective beyond the immediate impression that he has been trapped in a revolving door. Nothing would be easier than to yield to impatience over the hypocrisy, the goopy platitudes and the endless torrent of words. Nevertheless, I leave the UN still believing that it is indispensable—although in a different sense from what I once thought.

The UN is often judged by the wrong criteria, thanks in part to the lingering effects of the "one-world" delusion. It is blamed for not producing miracles, and it receives inadequate credit for its genuine accomplishments. People who are looking for crisp, clear-cut solutions from the international organization are unlikely to find them. They are not in the nature of a body that must somehow merge the often competing interests, jealousies and pretensions of 127 different member countries. The light-hearted motto I once saw above an editor's desk, "Eschew Obfuscation," would not find much response at the UN. Much of the time the only remedies that are possible are fuzzy solutions.

But the distinctive contribution of the UN in the political sphere is to provide the means and cover for nations to get together when they do want to find diplomatic solutions—and to serve as a combing man and insurer and safety valve in dangerous situations until negotiation is practicable. The UN is the world's foremost face-saver.

Best Bridge

It also, to mix the metaphor further, is the best available bridge between races, ideologies and stages of economic development. It affords the best coordinating mechanism for efforts to preserve the environment, ranging from pollution abatement to controlled exploitation of the seabed. And, just possibly, it may provide a way for China to be knitted into the family of nations.

The UN is sometimes denigrated for its inability to produce ready remedies for sharp differences between the United States and the Soviet Union—as, for example, over Vietnam. But such criticism is unfair. The UN Charter provides no very satisfactory recourse for disagreements between the superpowers.

Actually, the impotence of the UN over Vietnam stems largely from the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor France has wanted to have the issue discussed in the Security Council. And this in turn has reflected the fact that another interested party, mainland China, is not a participant.

Incidentally, Soviet tactics at the UN are often quite different from what they are in bilateral relations when Moscow is cultivating the appearance of good relations. Here, despite occasional cooperation with the United States on such items as peace-keeping and disarmament, the Russians leave no doubt that the cold war is still on and the United States is public enemy number one.

In the Middle East, the UN did not prevent a war in 1967, and has not produced a settlement now. It is easy to blame the institution and its top officials for the withdrawal of the UN Emergency Force on the eve of the 1967 conflict as the demand

Mr. Estabrook, United Nations correspondent of The Washington Post since 1966, has resigned after 25 years on the newspaper to become editor and publisher of the Lakeville (Conn.) Journal.

of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

What sometimes is not taken adequately into account is the tenuous situation of UNEF in the first place because Israel never permitted the international force to operate on its side of the border. This fact contributed to the debacle when Egyptian forces overran UN positions and India and Bangladesh announced that they would withdraw their contingents.

Jarring Mission

An extremely dedicated man, Gunnar Jarring, has given several years of what ought to be the golden time of his personal and professional life trying to elicit an agreement between Israel and Egypt. That he has not yet succeeded is hardly news; the relevant question is how much worse the situation might have been but for the catalytic efforts and job-like patience of this 63-year-old Swedish diplomat.

Accomplishments through the UN are often less dramatic than the failures. But when there has been a will to avoid major confrontations, UN machinery has often provided a way, as in the peacekeeping efforts going back to Kashmir. Discussion in the UN has sometimes defused explosive issues, such as the Cuban case. Arrangements worked out through UN bodies have helped crystallize action to deal with international dangers, such as the hijacking menace.

Some 80 percent of the expenditures through the UN system go for economic and social projects. The UN Development Program presided over by the almost legendary Paul Hoffman is among the most effective multilateral economic efforts. The UN Children's Fund, under another talented American, Henry R. LaBouffie, has made an important impact in distressed areas with relatively little money. Other working programs in population control, food, health and disaster relief all stem to UN efforts to strengthen the common bonds of humanity.

Yet undeniably the UN has gone through a bad patch in the last few years. The seeming decline of interest in the United States is a phenomenon repeated in other large countries. At least some of the American disillusionment stems from the disappearance of the so-called automatic majority in the Security Council and General Assembly.

Once the United States pretty much had its way, it retains the veto in the Security Council (and the fact that the United States cast its first veto last year on a bad resolution about Rhodesia seemed to me a good thing because it thereby abandoned a phony claim to superior virtue). But in the Assembly on some issues it has difficulty mustering a "blocking third." Communism, China is surely coming in soon, whether or not the United States likes it.

Apart from such considerations, however, the 127-member Assembly has sometimes behaved with bliant irresponsibility. There is very little correlation between the oratorical fervor in the Assembly and the distribution of real power in the world. Some of the newer Afro-Asian members, keenly attuned to colonial and racial issues, echo Communist charges about U.S. "imperialism."

Yet when all the criticisms are in, the Assembly does provide an immensely important forum in which aggrieved nations can speak out on issues of apartheid and development. To the extent to which the rich nations are susceptible to quakms of conscience, the Assembly helps focus on hope rather than mere frustration and despair. Efforts are under way, also, to rationalize the Assembly's procedures.

There is less reason for dissatisfaction with the 15-member Security Council—although because of Soviet interference it has seldom given Israel a fair shake. From sterile confrontations, the Council has turned increasingly to behind-the-scenes efforts to compose differences before it votes. This sometimes results in what appears to be ridiculously mealy-mouthed resolutions. But sometimes it also prevents open breaks. The addition of Japan and Italy to the Council this year has given it added weight of big-power responsibility.

For whatever reason, the Nixon administration severely aggravated the problem of declining interest in the UN by its low-profile policy which prevailed until early this year. The tendency to use the UN only on tangential matters in which the hyper-secracy to encourage public boredom.

Now the new American ambassador, George Bush, is working hard to reverse this pattern on the quite supportable thesis that as the U. S. mission takes on more importance, interest in the UN also increases. Mr. Bush has already won respect. But the long-range success of his efforts will depend precisely upon the degree to which he can keep President Nixon interested—and can demonstrate that he speaks for the President.

Major Decisions

Important reasons that the United States needs to maintain an active role in the UN are coalescing during 1971. Not only are major decisions imminent on issues ranging from China to the environment, but Secretary-General U Thant has made clear that he wants to retire at the end of the year. Many principal executives, a number of them Americans, are expected to retire with Mr. Thant.

A key part of the effort to harmonize relationships with China, and to reconcile other divided countries, will take place in the UN. Thus the selection of a secretary-general for the next five years will have a strong bearing on the degree of stability the UN is able to maintain during what is bound to be a turbulent period.

Beyond this, the selection of a new secretary-general and his major colleagues offers an opportunity to shake up procedures, infuse new blood, gain control of the burgeoning bureaucracy and perhaps to reinstate the sense of dedication that falls victim to the torpor of an institution becoming set in its ways. It may be the last practical chance to overhaul the machinery for another decade.

On all of these accounts, an alert, active and expanded American interest in the UN is crucial. The United States must be prepared to assert itself or watch its influence diminish by default.

Pakistan—Armed Might Versus Will of a People

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI (N.Y.).—All of it is necessary, absolutely necessary, a West Pakistan steward lectured some expelled foreign newsmen about the Pakistan Army's offensive to crush the independence movement in East Pakistan. "If this happened in your country, you'd do the same thing. It's all part of the game."

A game? Perhaps. But to foreign newsmen in Dacca, it took like a surprise attack with tanks, artillery and heavy machine guns against a virtually unarmed population. It was a population that had been using tactics of non-violence—mostly strikes and other forms of noncooperation—to claim the political majority it had won in last December's elections.

And by this weekend enough credible reports of indiscriminate killings had filtered out to leave little doubt that the army of West Pakistan was under fire, if any, restraints in putting down East Pakistani thoughts of autonomy.

The attack began on the night of March 25, after ten days of political negotiations in which the army and the rest of the West Pakistani power establishment had jilted the East Pakistani nationalists into thinking that their demands for greater self-rule would be granted.

It is clear now that the West Pakistanis—who control the government, the army and the economy—never meant the talks to succeed, that they dragged them out only to buy time to get enough troop reinforcements over from West Pakistan to launch the attack.

Signs Were There

But while the talks were going on, nearly every observer—from newsmen to diplomats—resisted the ugly thought that this might be true. The signs were all there

—troops coming in by air and sea, the sacking of a martial-law administrator who was too soft and the uncharacteristic silence of the army while the East Pakistanis went about boycotting the military regime and following instead the directives of their leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The newsmen reported these signs, but when talk of "some progress" came out of the negotiations, they grasped upon that, because it was something sane—it was what should happen.

They were wrong. Instead, the military mind prevailed, and compromise is not something dwelled upon in the world's war colleges. Force is.

But in turning to force, they apparently misjudged both its limitations and the depth of feel-

ing of 75 million East Pakistanis.

"They thought that a few bullets would scare the people off," said Ranjit Gupta, the police commissioner in Calcutta, just across the border in India. "It is silly—it shows you how little the West Pakistanis know about East Pakistanis."

Instead of the first shooting spree terrorizing the population into submission, it now seems apparent that, while the army may be able initially to establish a hold on the cities and major towns, it will face widespread guerrilla activity in the primitive rice-growing countryside. This could, and eventually probably will, so undermine the supply lines and mobility of the West Pakistani troops that the independence movement will succeed.

The British have said that they regret the situation, but that they consider it an internal matter. The Soviet Union has also remained officially quiet, although segments of the Soviet press have called the army's action "crude arbitrariness and violence."

But in the process, thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands, or even millions of East Pakistanis could be killed.

Yet what other government has raised its voice in even mild criticism, let alone condemnation?

The United States, which supplied the Pakistani military with its basic weapons and training from 1955 to 1965, has refused to release to the press accounts of army killings it has received from its consulate in Dacca, the East Pakistani capital.

The British have said that they regret the situation, but that they consider it an internal matter.

The Soviet Union has also remained officially quiet, although segments of the Soviet press have called the army's action "crude arbitrariness and violence."

Communist China, also an arms supplier in recent years who has been wooing Pakistan hard, has said nothing.

U Thant, secretary-general of the United Nations said after several days of uneasy hesitation that he was "very much concerned about the loss of life and human suffering" and would help if the Pakistan government asked him to assist "in humanitarian efforts." Such a request seemed highly unlikely.

Two main points are agreed here. The first is that the chances of East and West Pakistan remaining united appear nil. The second is that in the long run the West Pakistani Army, attempting to impose its government's will on 75 million East Pakistanis, has little chance of success.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who is also defense minister, receiving visiting American military men.

By contrast, it was noted that American officials apparently had been unable to secure the release from island exile of Miss Rita Phipposoulou, a secretarial employee of the Fulbright Educational Commission since 1963.

Suspected of subversive activity, she was ordered to enforced residence on the remote island of Kythera March 1, 1970, and returned to Athens on Dec. 28.

Embassy officials said that some government officials have criticized them privately for promptly reinstating Miss Phipposoulou.

Such a gesture would hearten opposition forces. Few think, however, that gestures will still the constant criticism of U.S. policy and the diplomats who carry it out.

U.S. Increases Contacts With Greek Opposition

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ATHENS (N.Y.).—U.S. diplomats in Athens, under fire from both Senate investigators in Washington and opponents of the military government here, are shifting their tactics slightly but holding firm to the policy that they and the State Department have formulated.

The policy is rooted in defense considerations, the strategic position of Greece on the southern flank of NATO, the value of Greek ports to ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the need for American communications installations on Greek soil.

Its political result appears often as public support of the government of Premier George Papadopoulos, installed in a swift, bloodless military coup d'état April 21, 1967.

Responsible embassy officials

insist that the appearance of support is supplemented by private pressure on the government to honor its pledge to lift martial law and restore parliamentary democracy.

Public criticism of the government's failure to achieve these goals after nearly four years in power, they say, would only inflame tempers, which discreet diplomacy should seek to calm.

Nonetheless, American representatives have recently begun to increase their contacts with leaders of the limited opposition in Greece. Ambassador Henry J. Tasca, who met many of the better-known anti-government spokesmen at a large official cocktail party a few months after he arrived here early last year, has recently invited some of these men to his residence for dinner.

Other officers, many of them

even more recent arrivals than the ambassador, have also taken to having lunch with opposition figures, who had felt that, until now, they had been systematically ignored by Americans. The level of contact is still too low to please many.

Princess Katerina Phipposoulou, the princess opposed by the coup and still spokesman for the Conservative Radical party, told a visitor recently that although several Western ambassadors call on him almost weekly, Mr. Tasca has not made such overtures.

Photos With Papadopoulos

Opponents of the government are also asked by what they see as U.S. aid to the government's internal propaganda efforts. This help, beyond technical assistance to Greek armed forces television broadcasts, takes the public form of frequent press photos of

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GUIDE TO ITALIAN WINE

Updating Ancient History

By Jon Winroth

ROME—Wine has been made in Italy since prehistoric times: grapevines cover the country from the lower slopes of the Alps to the southernmost tip of Sicily. Even the Greeks, whose wines were renowned in the ancient world, referred to Italy as "Oenotria," the Land of Wine.

The Greeks themselves had apparently brought the real science of viticulture—as opposed to simple wine making—with them to their colonies in Italy. The Romans in turn carried it with them to every corner of their vast empire except Britain. They succeeded so well, indeed, that eventually the best wines of Italy came to overshadow the great growths of Greece.

Falerian from Campania to the southeast of Rome became the standard by which all other ancient wines were judged. That Falerian could be aged a century or more gives some indication of how thoroughly the Romans had mastered the science of making wine. They tended their vines and made their wine with as much care as is now taken with a great Burgundy or Bordeaux, and if they lacked the chemical knowledge available today, they knew that heating would help preserve wine and they even had a form of chaptalization (adding sugar to the fermenting must of a thin wine to bring up its alcoholic content) in which they used honey.

Roman Ways

The Romans racked and fined their wines, that is, clarified them by drawing them off above their lees, and by addition of various substances that caused them to precipitate suspended matter. They put their wines in tightly sealed amphorae and stored them in cool cellars. And before drinking a fine old vintage, they were equally careful to decant it or filter it through gauze.

Unfortunately much of this science was lost as the collapse of the empire, and subsequent history did little to encourage the peasantry to improve their generally locally consumed wines.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, when France was developing large export markets—a spur to improvement in quality—Italy had not achieved political unity. Even today only a few Italian wines are truly national, let alone international.

Chianti is obviously one of the great exceptions to this rule. Really fine Chianti Classico is sufficiently well made so that it can live close to a century. Last year a bottle of 1889 Chianti Medici was sold at a public auction in Milan for \$40,000 lire (\$550). Nor is Chianti the only Italian wine that can reach such a venerable age. Eighty-year-old bottles of Brunello di Montalcino, a Tuscan relative of Chianti, have also appeared on the market and Barolo, a rich red from Piedmont, is perhaps capable of even greater longevity.

Thus it would seem that a return to the great days of Roman wine is well under way, perhaps

because the thread was never entirely lost. Falerian is still made although it may not be the great wine of ancient Rome. But Barolo, which was called "a truly great wine" by Julius Caesar, is perhaps a finer wine today than in his time. Although Italy is smaller than France (301,000 square kilometers as opposed to 551,335), it now produces slightly more wine. Between them, Italy and France produce 40 percent of the world's wine. A full tenth of arable land in Italy is devoted to grapes.

Grapes Everywhere

Grapes grow everywhere, in the neat modern rows of scientific vineyards, on high trellises or bowers, or strung out from tree to tree in orchards, along walls, on terraces at the edge of fields or simply scattered throughout mixed-culture holdings alternating with squash, corn, or tomatoes.

While this sort of thing is undoubtedly picturesque, it is hardly conducive to serious modern wine making. Many of Italy's vineyards belong to small farmers and are intended basically to satisfy one family's thirst. But as more and more marginal farmers move off the land into the cities, small-scale vineyards are disappearing or being regrouped into larger, more economical units that can be exploited profitably by machine.

For that matter, Italian inventiveness has come up with a mechanical grape harvester that works by suction. Made by Fabbrica di Macchine Agricole Leon di Arago in Padua, it was first used to bring in part of the 1970 vintage. The harvester comes in various sizes, fully or semi-automatic, and at its best is capable of gathering 1 1/2 tons of grapes an hour on sloping vineyards, the equivalent of 155 man-hours, and up to 2 1/2 tons an hour on flat land, which equals 250 man-hours. It is said that the machine damages neither the vine nor the grapes harvested, so that it may be used even for quality wines.

Of course, this machine, or even tractors for that matter, are useless in vineyards such as those of Amalfi or the Cinqueterre in Liguria, where pocket-sized terraces descend so steeply to the sea that there is no room for roads; the grapes must be taken off by boat.

Unlike France, where only a few grape types are used in each region, Italy has an almost incredible variety to choose from. Within one small province there may be scores of wines—red, white, rosé, sweet, dry, sparkling or *frizzante*, that is, with a slight fizz—made from dozens of different grape types. And this does not take into account vermouths, aperitifs and special wines.

With all this bounty, there is obviously something to please everyone, Italian and foreigner. But for foreigners the problem lies in the fact that the export market is still underdeveloped. The best of Italy's wines—no doubt to the considerable delight of the Italians—stay home.

The Classic from Tuscany: Chianti

By Burton Anderson

FLORENCE—When images of Italy are cast in foreign lands, straw-covered flasks of Chianti are inevitably among them.

The flask, or *fiasco*, has been native to Tuscany since at least the early 15th century when the art of blowing round-bottomed bottles was supplemented by the craft of weaving straw around them to make them stand up. Tuscans, who have traditionally served their wines copiously, apparently failed to see the promotional value of flasks until a few decades ago when other Italians from as far afield as Brindisi and Ventimiglia began filling them with wine (to use the polite term) and peddling the stuff as far afield as London, Tokyo and New York.

Even that sales gimmick might have been tolerated (after all, nobody had bothered to patent the flask) had the impostors not persisted in calling their various concoctions "Chianti."

That was too much, so the noble, and sometimes not so noble, winegrowers of Tuscany set out to do something about it. Their goal has been only partly achieved. If Chianti today is the most widely known name in Italian wine, it also has been the most widely abused.

Imitators

Imitators still exist and, more often than not, they are fellow Tuscans who bottle wines similar to the original under such labels as "Vino Tipico di Chianti" or "Vino Chianti." Such activity is not illegal in Italy. In fact, some deserving growers in adjoining regions are still trying to have their wines recognized as Chianti.

The Italian government has cracked down on the real impostors, especially those who practice what is known here as *soffocazione*, or filling bottles and flasks with something other than wine. Although some remain in business, for Chianti, at least, the worst appears to be over.

The recent *denominazione di origine controllata* laws in Italy have given absolute limits to the area of central and southern Tuscany where Chianti can be produced. Within the seven recognized Chianti zones the organizations of wine growers, or *consorzi*, in cooperation with the state, have set their own high standards. Only those vineyards that meet them can bear the emblem of the consorzio on their bottles.

Chianti Classico is foremost among the zones, both historically and in terms of general quality of its wines. It consists of about 175,000 acres lying between Florence and Siena with Greve at its center.

A hillier area of castles and patrician villas with arched porticos and cypress-lined lanes, vast sweeps of vines and olives ending in oak and pine woods, Chianti Classico is one of those rare places where nature and man's habitat not only complement but enhance each other.

Luigi Paronetto, in his book "Il Magnifico Chianti," asserts that the grape actually preceded man in the region, citing evidence of fossilized vines from



Harvesting grapes in Emilia-Romagna.

prehistoric times "of the same variety as those cultivated today." He notes that the Etruscans may have been making wine here as early as the 8th century B.C. After banquets they were known to offer it in homage to the gods.

The Romans were not abstemious either, leaving behind various stone goblets, earthen amphorae and sculpture celebrating their favorite beverage. When the Roman Empire declined, so did viticulture. It was not until the 10th or 11th century that new evidence of active cultivation of the grape emerged in Chianti.

Monks led the resurgence. They are credited with spreading vines throughout the area, tracing and cultivating to create the basis for modern winemaking. Paronetto writes that the region might have been called *Chianti* as early as the 8th century. But a more popular interpretation is that the term evolved several centuries later from the Latin *clanger*, a trumpet's blare or a bird call, in reference to baronial hunts.

While the city-states of Florence and Siena battled and made up through the Middle Ages, the chateaus of the area got together in 1384 to form the original Chianti League, a guild to set

standards and promote and protect their product. The league comprised almost exactly the Chianti Classico zone of today.

Backed by the Medici, covered by popes, praised by Dante and cultivated by Galileo, Chianti thrived. It had been exported to Holland in barrels in the 12th century and by the 16th it was well known in England. But it wasn't until about 1880 after the glass containers were strengthened to permit cork sealing that the Chianti flask began to appear in the world's wine markets.

The imitators soon followed. By 1924 the producers of Chianti Classico were concerned enough to form a new consorzio to protect their name and redefine their standards. Its symbol for centuries has been a black rooster, the *gallo*, which appears today on every bottle on a circular label with the words *Consorzio Vino Chianti Classico* and a serial number.

Chianti Classico maintains slightly higher standards than the other zones with a lower allowable yield of grapes per acre and a higher minimum alcohol content—12 grade as opposed to 11.5 for the others.

There are those who insist that none but Classico deserves to be

called Chianti, but despite the merits of their campaign they have long since lost the battle. The other six zones were recognized as Chianti in 1933 and given the right of *denominazione di origine controllata* (DOC) in 1987 at the same time as Chianti Classico.

Other Zones

The other six zones are Montalbano, Rufina, Colli Fiorentini, Colline Senesi, Colline Aretine and Colline Pisane. Among them, they produce some 18 million gallons of wine a year compared to about 4 million gallons produced in the original zone. Some of their wines are every bit as good as the fine Classicos.

Three of these zones—Montalbano, Rufina and Colli Fiorentini—combined in 1927 to form the Consorzio del Vino Chianti with its emblem the *Putto*, a cherub supporting a vine. The zones lie primarily to the north of Chianti Classico and form a wide arc from Pistoia to Dicomano running past the city limits of Florence to the south and east.

Putto, as it is commonly known, is Classico's chief competitor for quality wines and its vineyards have long been the main suppliers of the good table wines served by the flask in Florentine restaurants and trattorias. Some of Chianti's largest and best wine firms—Spalletti, Ruffino and Melini among them—are located in the zone.

Before the DOC laws came into effect, the rule of thumb in buying Chianti was to look for the *Gallo* or *Putto* emblems on the neck of the bottle. Some buyers still follow the rule, although the words *denominazione di origine controllata* on any label bearing the name Chianti is a guarantee of genuineness.

Colline Senesi is the largest single Chianti zone. It is split into three parts, one comprising Siena and the hills to the south and west of Classico and the other two centered around the hill towns of Montepulciano and Montalcino.

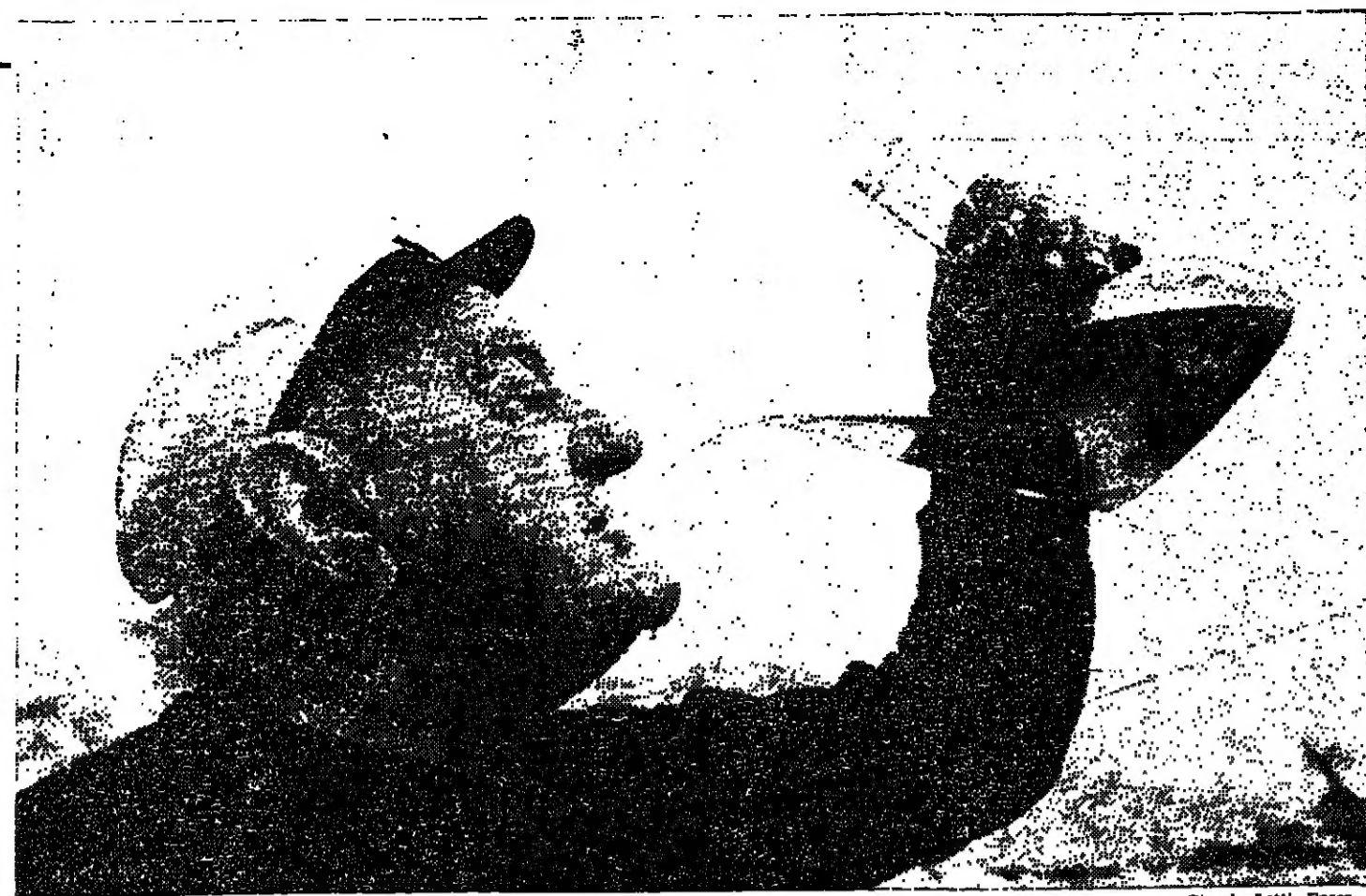
An Arc

Colline Pisane is a zone lying southeast of Pisa and east of Livorno. The Colline Aretine zone forms an arc around Arezzo.

Five different types of grapes are used to make Chianti. The red *San Giorrese* is the mainstay at 50 to 60 percent, 70 percent being about average; the red *caneleto nero* is added at from 10 to 30 percent and the white *trebbiano* and *malaesia del Chianti* are combined at 10 to 30 percent to tone down the density of the two "black" varieties. Colorino grapes are added in small doses to help give the wine its intense ruby color.

When well made, Chianti can be superb: a sturdy, fragrant wine of exceptional durability with an alcoholic grade of up to 13.5. Perhaps as many as 80 to 100 vineyards, most of them in Classico and Putto, are devoting more and more of their annual crops to quality wines to be put into 70-centiliter Bordeaux-type bottles (not flasks) and sold at

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A sailor drinks his wine from a Ligurian "pirun," first cousin to the Spanish "porron."

Cooking the Italian Way With Italian Wine

By Naomi Barry

FLORENCE—One of the ultimate in subtle refinement is supposed to be cooking with the same wine that you drink at table. Ergo, the preparation of Italian dishes demands the presence of a bottle of Italian wine in the kitchen. The better the table wine, the better the dishes will be.

Beppe Bellini, one of the most famous hosts of Florence as well as one of the city's most celebrated antique dealers, recently did a cookbook incorporating some of his most popular recipes. Many

of them require Chianti, Barolo, Marsala.

Veal scaloppine al Marsala had been one of his successes, since student days.

"To make a fast impression on the young ladies who occasionally came to my student apartment, I taught myself to become an expert in preparing veal scaloppine," wrote Bellini.

"Many veal dishes are quick to make, so I did not have to spend too much time in the kitchen. I must admit that my interests were elsewhere. The preparation had been started long before I came. All I had to do was the finishing touches."

VEAL SCALOPPINE AL MARSALA

One thinly sliced veal scallop per person
2 eggs
2 cups flour
3 tablespoons butter
1/4 cup dry Marsala
1/2 cup stock or beef consommé
salt and pepper.

"A good veal scaloppine is just

a matter of technique. Soak the scaloppine in beaten eggs for at least one hour. Dredge the meat with flour. Press well with your hand so flour adheres evenly to the meat. Season with salt and pepper.

"Melt butter, using enough to cover the bottom of the pan. Brown the meat, taking pains not to burn. This requires careful watching. After browning five minutes on either side, add the Marsala. Move the scaloppine gently around with a fork. The sauce will become creamy from the amalgam of the butter, flour and wine.

"Have ready the stock or beef consommé in order to lengthen the sauce. Add more, if necessary, until liquid just covers the meat. Cover the pan and simmer for 10 minutes which will make the meat more tender. This dish also seemed to tenderize the hearts of the young ladies who were waiting for me to keep them company."

One of Bellini's most popular dishes, either for a buffet or a

set-down dinner, is roast pork Maffioli. The recipe was given him by Giuseppe Maffioli, an actor, a writer, and Italy's prince of gastronomes. The marinade transforms the pork into party fare.

ROAST PORK MAFFIOLI

5 pounds loin of pork
2 1/2 cups dry white wine
2 1/2 cups white wine vinegar
3 large onions, sliced
1 chopped stalk of celery
1/4 teaspoon rosemary
1/4 teaspoon thyme
1 lemon, cut in slices
3 lbs. butter
1 lbs. oil
1 cup milk.

Make a marinade of the wine—Verdicchio would be good—vinegar, onions, celery, rosemary, thyme, and lemon slices. Marinate the pork for 24 hours. Line the bottom of a Dutch oven with the onions from the marinade. Add butter and oil. Place meat on the onion base. Set the uncovered casserole in a moderate oven.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

A Regional Look at the Varieties

IN its 19 regions (including Sardinia and Sicily), Italy produces an extraordinary variety of wines. The following is an abridged regional guide.

Piedmont, Aosta Valley

This region is one of the most productive in Italy, usually coming in second or third after Apulia, and at the same time, the one with the highest number of fine wines. The area has been granted more than 20 *denominazioni di origine*, twice as many as the next highest, the Veneto.

Barolo is the outstanding red wine. Rich in color, aroma, body and character, it is a powerful wine that takes on a brick-red tone with age. It spends three years in the barrel and is apparently capable of living another century in the bottle.

Barbaresco is also a rich, full red made from the same nebbiolo grape as Barolo, but it matures more rapidly and therefore will not age as long. Smoother but less tannic, it lies a little below Barolo on the scale of great wines.

Barbera is another noble grape, much commoner than nebbiolo, and followed by a place name, as in Barbera d'Asti, can be quite a pleasant wine, although much less robust than Barolo or Barbaresco. Some Barberas are semi-sweet and *frizzante* (slightly sparkling). The earthiness of a dry Barbera goes well with game and stews.

Asti Spumante is the great sparkling white wine of Italy. Made from the muscat grape, it has an unmistakable and delightfully fruity bouquet. Its sweetness is anything but unpleasant when drunk young and cold, and it makes a fine aperitif wine or a perfect accompaniment to fruit or dessert. It is very light in alcohol content, only about 8 percent.

Vermouth seems first to have been made at Turin in 1789 on a base of the local muscat white wine. Today the output of giants such as Chizzano requires that wines be imported from other regions, notably Apulia, to which are added sugar syrup or *mistelle* (grape juice fortified with brandy), alcohol and a variety of flavoring agents running from wormwood to juniper, quinine, spices and orange peel, although each company jealously guards its special formula. Vermouth comes white or red, dry or sweet.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

45 B.C. was a great year for Sicilian wines.



At least Julius Caesar thought so.

The fact is, throughout the celebration of his triumphant return to Rome, the noblest Roman of them all (as history records it) served only delicate red wines from the Sicilian province of Messina.

Hail Caesar!

Today, the world is witnessing the renaissance of this 2,000-year-old Sicilian wine heritage.

Better late than never.

Connoisseurs will tell you that the renowned Marsala dessert wines are chiefly responsible for this new awakening.

But let it be known that the sun-drenched provinces of Sicily have been producing both red and white still wines of great character and distinction.

For over 2,000 years.

However, until recently, fine Sicilian wines have been consumed mostly by local wine lovers.

But the export picture is changing in your favor.

And with it has come the establishment of rigid quality controls over both wine type and origin.

The "mark of quality" to look for on your next bottle of Sicilian wine is the big "Q"; a designation reserved for those winemakers who have shown a respect for skill and tradition.

No sour grapes about it.

Growers allowed to use the Good Winekeeping Seal of Approval of the Sicilian Region: "Q" Aurora Coop. Agricola, Salemi (Trapani); Casa Vinicola Duca di Salaparuta, Castellaccia (Palermo); Fichera Alfio, S. Venerina (Catania); F.lli. Montalto, Marsala (Trapani); Nicolosi Carmelo Assunto Barone di Villagrande, Milo (Catania); Spinasanta, Messina; Siro, Marsala (Trapani); Esben, Catania; Allora, Marsala (Trapani); Pellegrino Carlo & Co., Marsala (Trapani); Vito Curatolo Arini, Marsala (Trapani); Spa Vinicola Italiana S.A.V.I. Florio & C., Marsala (Trapani); Vinicola Fumari Francesco, Piazza Armerina (Enna). More information? Write: Italian Foreign Trade Institute, Via List 21, Rome.



سكروا كوكا

Guide to Italian Wines Quality Controls

ROME—One of the major problems which long plagued the Italian wine industry was that few customers knew what they were buying and, even when they did, they could not always be sure that the quality of the wine would be on a par with that of the old.

Until 1963 when the government set up a strict system of control and inspection, quality control was left largely to the winegrowers themselves. As in any profession, there were some dedicated winegrowers and there were the others.

The 1963 law put the industry on a new footing by regulating production and labeling in the same style and spirit as the French have done with their *Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée* laws. The legislation was urgently needed to develop confidence abroad in Italian wines in the wake of falling tariff barriers in the Common Market.

In the first place, the 1963 law went a long way toward putting an end to confusion about names. Some wines used to bear only the name of the type of grape from which it was made. This was often bewildering in that grape names often resembled place names. For instance, a wine made from the Barbera grape might be called Barbera, or Barbera d'Asti, or Barbera del Monferrato. The law established categories which carry the place name. Thus, Barbera d'Asti is a red wine made from the Barbera grape in the Asti area.

Categories

The three categories are: *Denominazione di Origine Semplice* (DOS), *Denominazione di Origine Controllata* (DOC), and *Denominazione di Origine Garantita* (DOCG). Wines in all three categories must meet certain fundamental requirements. For instance, a wine bearing the DOS label must come from vineyards within the traditional production zone for that particular type of wine—or from a neighboring area, providing that natural conditions are similar, and that the area had been producing that sort of wine a decade before the law went into effect. Wines bearing a given name must have the same physical, chemical and organic characteristics, come from the same grapes and be made by the same methods.

The DOC label is harder to obtain. The wine must come from vineyards tended according to certain methods with a stated maximum yield per acre and be made according to fixed methods. To make sure that the wine meets all requirements, it undergoes rigorous scientific analyses including tests for residual sugar and alcohol content. No wine made from hybrid vines may apply for a DOC. Even the size and shape of containers is regulated. As for the DOCG label, it may not be affixed to any bottle containing more than five liters. The bottle is sealed with a state countermark so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal. Most important, the DOCG label is reserved for wines of particular reputation and merit.

Wines in the top two categories have labels bearing the name of the wine type and underneath either "Denominazione di Origine Controllata" or "Denominazione di Origine Garantita," written out in full. The label also gives the quantity of wine and the name and address of the bottler.

At the same time that the government laid down these labeling ground rules, it established a 3-member National Committee for the Protection of the Denomination of Origin of Wines, composed of representatives of the government, producers from all parts of Italy, experts, dealers, exporters and even consumers. The committee has investigative power. In addition, it acts as a sort of talent scout by seeking out new candidates for the DOC and DOCG categories.

Private Controls

Private controls existed before the government stepped in and they continue to function alongside the official system. Winegrowers in many regions have formed voluntary associations (*consorzi*) to set standards for their own production. Many consorzi have won the right to DOS, DOC and even DOCG labels and their bottles also bear the consorzi's own numbered label on the neck of the bottle, yet another guarantee. In Asti, home of the famous sparkling wine, the Consorzio dell'Asti Spumante has 68 members, ranging from small growers to world-renowned giants such as Cinzano, Martini and Rossi, and Gancia.

Parallel to the consorzi are numerous other private organizations dedicated to the defense and promotion of Italian wine. One of these, the Centro per l'Informazione Enologica, under the stewardship of Giancarlo Panarelli, has been particularly active, organizing meetings, tastings, parties and publishing a biweekly newsletter, *Enopress*. *Enopress* has made directly useful studies of the wine-growing regions, marked wine routes to follow in the various wine-growing regions. Map in hand, or simply by following road signs, anyone in a car can see important Italian vineyards and wine cellars in a given area.

—J.W.

wines of Italy

with a controlled denomination of origin (Denominazione di origine controllata—D.O.C.)

Other Italian wines from most Regions already well-known and marketed abroad are to be added to the D.O.C. list, when the investigations on the spot are completed and the pertinent Presidential Decrees are duly issued.

For literature and further information on Italian Wines, please apply to the Italian Foreign Trade Offices in your country, or directly to the I.C.E. Headquarters, 21 Via Liszt, 00100 ROME.



A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man, likely a historical figure, wearing a suit and tie. The image is heavily stylized, with the subject's face and clothing appearing as bright, grainy shapes against a solid black background.

Marsala
Etna
Moscato Passito di
Pantelleria
Alcamo
* **Assured Quality**

مکتبہ امن الاصل

PEANUTS

WOODSTOCK JUST SAT ON HIS FIRST TELEPHONE WIRE!

HE'S DOING IT! HE'S DOING IT!

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

I'M GOING OFF WITH SHIRLEY!

BUT IN SHIRLEY!

NOW SOON WE FORGET.

THESE PICTURES OF "MR. PERFECT" ARE WILD!!

—AND SO ARE THE GIRLS!!

YOU CAN'T GET OVER THE WALL!!

I'M GOING THROUGH IT!!

WE CAN HANDLE THEM IN THE DAYTIME—BUT I READ THE NIGHT!!

TAKE A LOOK AT THIS MAP, SARGE

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE THIS STUPID BLANK SPOT MEANS?

IRA FAILS TO USE HIS POTENTIAL, AND SPOILS HIS OWN CHANCES...

TSK, TSK.

I RA, AS YOUR CONCERNED FRIEND, I AM GOING TO BEAT SOME SENSE INTO THAT UGLY HEAD OF YOURS, FOR YOUR OWN GOOD, BECAUSE I CARE ABOUT YOU!!

THANK YOU, BUT WOULD IT AFFECT OUR FRIENDSHIP IF I SCREAMED IN FEAR?

I HATE TO LEAVE YOU ALONE, HELEN, BUT I THINK I SHOULD GO TO AFRICA.

I THINK YOU SHOULD, TOO, DEAREST.

EVEN TWO VIC AND I HAVE HAD OUR DIFFERENCES, WE'RE STILL VERY CLOSE.

MOST IDENTICAL TWINS ARE.

VIC IS ON HIS PERISHED AND... WELL, I JUST HAVE TO SEE HIM.

POOR VIC! AFTER ALL HIS BAD LUCK, I'M SURE HE'LL APPRECIATE IT.

BETTER GIVE ME A STRAW WITH THIS.

A STRAW?

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

MY ELBOWS ARE STARTING TO GO.

NO—NOT REALLY!

THAT'S RIGHT, DOCTOR! I'VE BEEN TRYING TO SELL KEVIN THE IDEA OF SEEING A PSYCHIATRIST FOR OVER A YEAR! DID HE TELL YOU IT WAS WHO ABUSED THE CHILDREN?

WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME ALL THIS WHEN YOU FIRST BROUGHT TIMMY TO THE OFFICE?

BECAUSE IT ISN'T EASY TO TELL A STRANGER THAT YOUR HUSBAND ALMOST KILLED YOUR CHILD IN A FIT OF ANGER.

WOULD IT BE BETTER TO WAIT UNTIL IT HAPPENS?

THAT'S WHY I ASKED TO SEE YOU, DOCTOR! I WANT YOU TO CONVINCE KEVIN THAT HE MUST GET HELP! OTHERWISE, I'M GOING TO LEAVE HIM!

WELL, I GUESS I MUST ENCOURAGE HIM TO HAVE ANOTHER PARTY...

SAH, THE SPOT IS ABOUT TO MAKE HIS SEVEN HUNDREDTH ATTEMPT TO FASTEN THE STRAND.

BAH, RUNAWAY!

SUCCESS! I MADE IT!

OOPS!

OH, WHAT A TANGLED WEB WE WEAVE.

HALDO, ROBBED THE ARMORED CAR! AWK!

PIERCE'S NEW WORKS EXPLODE A BOMBSHELL...

THAT PARROT WILL TURN CANARY IF THE COPS EVER HEAR HIM! I THOUGHT HE ONLY TALKED ABOUT PICKLES...

EASY NOW... I'LL WRING HIS NECK!

BUT AS IF SENSING DANGER, THE PARROT FINDS AN OPEN WINDOW...

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South became ambitious on the diagram hand, taken from tournament play, when his partner supported hearts and East intervened in spades: there was an inference that North did not have any wasted strength in spades.

North decided that his scanty high-card strength would be in the right place for South, and backed his judgment by jumping to four hearts and then cue-bidding clubs when his partner made a slam try of four spades.

The final contract was an optimistic one. South had a sure diamond loser, a possible club loser, and was in some danger of losing a second diamond trick.

The opening spade lead was taken by the ace, and South made the best use of dummy's club entries to prepare for an end play. Trumps were drawn in three rounds, the club ace was cashed, and the club jack was finessed successfully. A spade was ruffed, and the club nine was led to dummy's king.

It was now clear that West held nearly all the diamonds. To allow for the slight chance that West held a third spade, South ruffed dummy's last spade. He returned to dummy by leading the club five to the seven and played the diamond ten. This was ducked to West, who had to return a diamond into the ace-jack. Making the slam gave North-South a top score.

At another table, an East-West partnership had a somewhat fortunate result. A spade overall by East goaded his partner into an indiscreet double when North-South reached five hearts. This should have resulted in a bottom score for

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	2 ♣
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	A	R	B	E	R	R	B	A	I	L	D
A	M	O	B	A	I	R	A	I	R	A	I
G	O	E	E	L	I	G	H	I	S	T	S
L	I	M	E	R	I	C	K	S	T	R	A
D	E	U	S	N	I	K	E				
S	T	R	E	A	M						
H	E	A	R	D	F	A	K	E	S	L	O
E	A	T	E	R	A	S	E	R	S	I	D
A	S	E	A	S	E						
F	E	D	E	R	A	I	A	L	I	S	
B	A	T	O	N							
O	L	E	S								
A	G	I	O								
V	A	L	L								

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURMM

SVORI

SLUTES

PAYNOC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ON THE

Saturday's Jumbles: GAWKY HITCH ENTIRE SURELY

Answer: What the boys never went without—SAYING

BOOKS

THE ABORTION

An Historical Romance 1966 By Richard Brautigan. Simon & Schuster. 226 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

"THE ABORTION," Richard Brautigan's new novel, is split almost evenly down the middle. Half of it is a whimsical, half realistic, documentary, so factual you can draw a map from its pages. It is possible to tie the two halves together symbolically or rather hang one half on the other. But that possibility depends more on the ingenuity of the commentator than on the merit of the work. After all, it's possible to correlate any two things in the universe. In spite of the fact that the people come and go in this book and that part of it involves a journey by auto, van, plane, and bus from San Francisco to El Paso, how the work is essentially static. It never moves off center, never gets off the ground. One reason for this is the author's catch-as-catch-can approach to the blank page. He grabs at a chapter and throws it to the mat. But his victories are easy ones.

The author's flip attitude is like waltzing whiskey. Only a whiff of the original comes through. The off-beat, the surreal, the neat observations of "Trout Fishing in America" have been changed into self-indulgent literary tricks. And the manner shows: "I won't go so far as to say that Mr. Brautigan is contemptuous of those who put down hard core of the realm for his books, but the substance of 'The Abortion' is thin to the point of invisibility."

In "The Abortion," the "I" who tells the story is in charge of a fabulous library, open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It's a great place; books are never borrowed, only deposited, and they are books that have only just been written. Anybody with a finished manuscript can bring it to the library and leave it there. The library values of these works are never questioned, the authors are never challenged, no book is ever rejected. All titles are entered into a ledger, and in a marvelous twist, each author is allowed to check the book where he thinks it belongs.

Books written by destiny or by design, books that have haunted the authors' imagination, the scribbles of literates, the confessions of the confused all receive the same courteous treatment. What a way to work off one's fancies, desires, ambitions, transcendental thoughts. Every man his own Plato. Tolstoy, make room for Mr. Smith. On its early stages, "The Abortion" sounded very much like a short story by Isaac Zangwill in which all those with memories too painful to keep or useless to retain could park them in a storehouse and either leave them there or exchange them for something more functional or pleasant. But having established this literary house of fantasy, Brautigan is not quite sure what to do with it. So he introduces Vida (V-y-e-da), an eye-catching female of superior endowments with whom the entire American Navy wants to be wrecked on a deserted island. Vida

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 False god

5 Fuel

9 Caught up in

13 Very, in music

15 "I" fellow

16 Dies

17 British crown jewel

20 Yorkshire river

21 Man: Lat.

22 Stationed

23 Enzyme ending

24 Compass direction

26 Cathedral city on the Ouse

27 What one should call

33 Devise

34 Hay's partner

35 Old oath

39 Flightless bird of N. Z.

40 Unpublished

42 Hindu melody

43 Blyth and Sothorn

44 Stood for election

45 Detroit player

46 Intimate

50 Resort

53 Overwhelm

54 Swiss river

55 City on the Nile

57 Greek letter

58 Southern state: Abbr.

61 Society dating to 1860's

66 Kind of watch

67 Wheel holder

68 Nuance

69 Bad actors

70 Mat.

71 Fire escape, e.g.

DOWN

1 Caspian city

2 Hebrew zither

3 Tennis star

4 Chou En-lai

5 Nervous disorder

6 Scull

7 Make fun of

8 Biblical priest

9 Long aperture

10 Words from Gertrude Stein

11 Jury

12 Kind of bear

14 Interval upon

15 Seine tributary

19 Retired

24 Violated a traffic law

25 Alike

27 "I" silly question

28 Part of the leg

29 Hook

30 Initiative

31 Electrical by-pass

32 Weird

36 Foghorn

37 Dying apparatus

38 Pub weapon

40 Crop

41 Distinctive

45 Violent pangs

47 Merit

48 Arrow's destination

49 Hickory field's island

50 Sloppy stuff

51 - Arenas

52 Self-evident truth

56 Surprised sound

58 Linen fiber

59 Roman public games

60 "Not on"

62 - of humor

63 Outside Paris

64 Johnson and others

65 Fidel's late cohort

Senators Face Athletics

'71 Baseball Season Today Meets Hockey, Basketball

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI).—The baseball season opens tomorrow with one new stadium, one new manager, one new franchise and one new player. The opening ceremony will be held in the new stadium, the Baltimore Orioles, who have won the last two years' National League pennants, will play the first game of the season against the Oakland Athletics.

Billy Martin ... a leader again

The Orioles' new manager, Billy Martin, will lead the team in the first game of the season. Martin, who has won the last two years' National League pennants, will play the first game of the season against the Oakland Athletics.

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Final 1970 Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Baltimore	108	54	108
Toronto	97	54	97
Oakland	87	54	87
Seattle	79	54	79
Washington	70	54	70
Western Division			
Minnesota	99	54	99
California	89	54	89
Los Angeles	87	54	87
San Francisco	79	54	79
Chicago	66	54	66

Indians Candidates for Cellar in AL East

TUCSON, Ariz., April 4 (UPI).—The Cleveland Indians will be in the cellar of the American League East division when the season opens tomorrow.

The Indians, who finished last in the division last year, will be in the cellar of the American League East division when the season opens tomorrow.

The Scoreboard

ALPHABETICALLY: At Manhattan, N.Y., the New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox 4-3 in the first game of the season.

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NBA Bucks Advance In Playoff Defeat Warriors; Bullets Gain

MADISON, Wis., April 4 (UPI).—The Milwaukee Bucks played nearly perfect basketball for three quarters and crushed the San Francisco Warriors, 136-86, today to win their National Basketball Association playoff series, four games to one.

The Bucks shot 59 percent from the field in the first half to take a 38-25 lead at the intermission.

The Bucks will meet the winner of the Chicago-Los Angeles series, which was tied at three games apiece when the Bulls won today.

At one point early in the fourth quarter, Milwaukee had built up a 30-point lead behind the outside shooting of John McGlocklin, who scored 16 of his game-high 28 points in the third quarter.

Bullets 128, Lakers 99
CHICAGO, April 4 (AP).—Chicago surged for 28 points in the third period behind the shooting of Bob Love and Bob Weiss to shatter Los Angeles, 119-99, today and square their NBA playoff series at three games each.

The seventh and final game will be played in Los Angeles Tuesday night. Each team has won three times on its home court.

Indiana, Utah Take 2-0 Leads In ABA Playoffs
INDIANAPOLIS, April 4 (UPI).—Freddie Lewis sank two free throws with two seconds left to give Indiana a 106-104 victory over the Memphis Pros last night and a two-game lead in their best-of-seven American Basketball Association Western Division semifinal playoff series.

On Friday night, the Pacers were sparked by Bob Netolicky's 18 points in the third period and won the first game of their series, 114-98.

Stars 137, Chaparrals 107
Glen Combs and Ron Boone combined for 49 points last night as they led Utah to a 137-107 victory over Texas in their Western Division semifinal playoff.

The victory gave the Stars a 2-0 lead over the Chaparrals in the playoff series. Friday night, Merv Jackson scored 26 points and led the Stars to a 125-115 win.

Squires 113, Nets 105
Virginia outscored New York, 15-6, in the final 1 1/2 minutes after trailing by as much as 15 points in the second quarter and took a 113-105 home-court victory in the first game of their ABA Eastern Division semifinal playoffs.

Colons 116, Floridians 112
Louis Dampier's ten-foot bank shot and Mike Pratt's two free throws lifted Kentucky over the Floridians, 116-112, in the opening game of their Eastern Division semifinal playoff series.

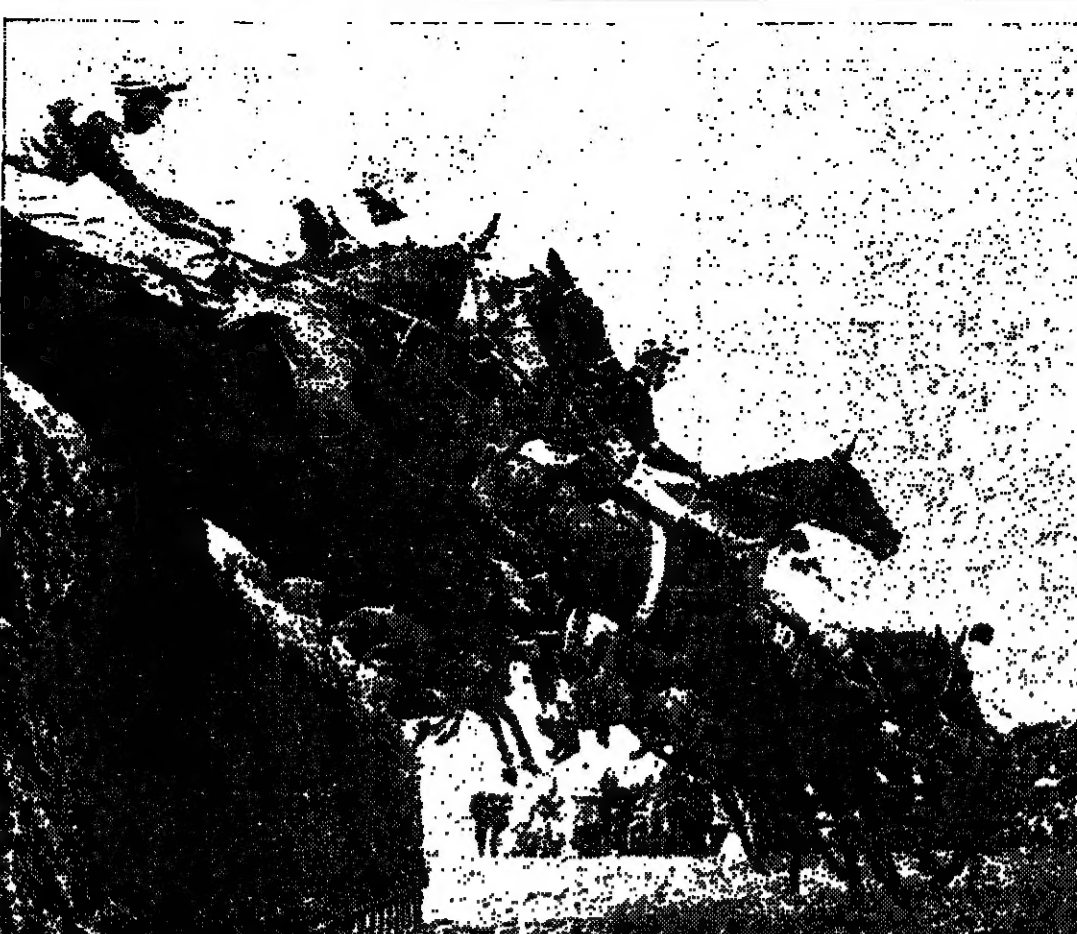
Stars 125, Chaparrals 115
Utah limited Texas' high-scoring Donnie Freeman to eight points in the second half and defeated the Chaparrals, 125-115, in the first round of their Western Division semifinal playoffs.

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OVER A HURDLE—Some of the 38 horses in Saturday's Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree clear the infamous Becher's Brook fence. Only 12 horses finished the 30-obstacle, 4 1/2-mile extravaganza, which was won by 28-1 shot Specity.

Specify Jumps to Aintree Victory

LIVERPOOL, England, April 4 (AP).—Specify, a 38-to-1 shot, passed four horses over the last 50 yards today to win by a neck the 4 1/2-mile Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree.

Black Secret was second, two lengths ahead of third-place Astbury, in what was believed to be the closest finish in the race since it was inaugurated in 1827.

The National, run over a grueling 30-obstacle course, lived up to its reputation as the race where anything can happen.

Gay Trip, 8-to-1 favorite and last year's winner, fell at the first fence.

From then on, jockeys tumbled steadily from their saddles as one horse after another took up the lead.

Black Secret went off at odds of 20 to 1, Astbury was 33 to 1 and Bowgreen, who finished fourth, was 55 to 1.

Specify's closing surge earned a first prize of £15,000 (£37,500) for his British owner, Fred Pontin.

The most surprised man after the race, though, was Capt. John Sutcliffe, Specify's trainer.

"The horse's distance is around 2 1/2 miles really, and I didn't expect him to stay," Sutcliffe said.

"The fact is that two-mile horses often cause upsets and win the Grand National. That is because it's a slow run race, with a lot of moderate horses."

Specify was sired by Specific out of Ora Lame.

The Aintree course was strewn with dashed hopes. Three American-owned horses—Mrs. Richard K. Mellon's Vulture and Raymond Guest's Smooth Dealer and Onco Dubb—all fell.

Smooth Dealer was the leader for a spell. He came to grief at the 19th fence.

Specify was sired by Specific out of Ora Lame.

Specify was sired by Specific out of Ora Lame.

Alfa Romeo Halts Domination Of Porsche in Sports Car Race

BRANDS HATCH, England, April 4 (UPI).—Porsche's domination of this year's world Sports Car championship was broken here today by Alfa Romeo at the first round of the championship to be held in Europe.

The race was won by the Alfa of Andrea de Adamich of Italy and Henri Pescarolo of France, which completed the 285 laps in six hours 25 minutes 32.2 seconds at 97.17 mph.

Second was the works Ferrari of Belgian Jacky Ickx and Swiss Clay Regazzoni, who completed 232 laps in this 236-mile circuit with short straights, varying corners, and bumpy surfaces in 6:24:12.3 at 97.10 mph.

A crowd of 30,000 watched the skillful and exciting race which started in damp, overcast conditions, and with a wet track.

Third was the Porsche of Swiss driver Jo Siffert and Briton Derek Bell, who completed 229 laps in 6:24:56.8 at 94.88 mph.

One lap behind the Porsche was a Ferrari driven by the Swiss pair of Herbert Mueller and Rene Herberich, at 94.13 mph.

Right from the beginning, it was a battle between the five-liter Porsche, out to repeat its victories in the first round of the 1971 championship at Daytona Beach and Sebring, and the three-liter Alfa Romeos and the new three-liter Ferrari 312T of Ickx and Regazzoni.

Convert 1st
ROCKENHEIM, Germany, April 4 (UPI).—Francois Cevert of France, driving a Teco, sped to a 4.9 second victory over England's Graham Hill today in the Jim Clark Memorial race for Formula 1 cars at Rockenheim.

South American Carlos Reutemann of Argentina and Wilson Fittipaldi of Brazil took third and fourth, respectively, in the race, first of this year's 11 events on the European Formula 1 circuit.

A crowd of more than 100,000 turned out in spring-like weather.

Olivares Regains Bantam Title
INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 4 (UPI).—Ruben Olivares of Mexico, although knocked down in the sixth round, regained the world bantam-weight championship Friday night by knocking out a unanimous 15-round decision over countryman Chucho Castillo in their third title meeting.

Olivares, who lost the 118-pound crown to Castillo Oct. 16 on a 14-round knockout that resulted from eye cuts, displayed a superb left hook and superior boxing tactics this time to score his decisive victory.

Foreman, Terrell Win
LAKE GENEVA, Wis., April 4 (AP).—George Foreman and former champion Ernie Terrell had little trouble winning their heavyweight bouts at the Playboy Club hotel here last night.

Foreman hammered Stanford Harris to the floor in 2:58 of the second round after Terrell stopped Johnny Hughes in 1:58 of the first.

Foreman, the world's third-ranking heavyweight, hit the roly-poly Harris at will. He caught the 235-pound Jamaican with a solid right cross, sending Harris sprawling face first.

Texas A & M Led by Running Mills Brothers

AUSTIN, April 4 (AP).—Texas A&M's world-record 880-yard outfit, anchored by champion sprinter Curtis Mills, scored a 25-yard victory in the 44th Texas Relays Friday night, posting an excellent time of one minute 22.7 seconds.

The agile running order was Donnie Rogers, Rocky Woods, Marvin Mills and Curtis Mills—the same group that tied the world record at 1:22.1 in the Texas Relays last year, then moved to the Drake Relays to establish a new standard of 1:21.7.

Marvin Mills opened up a ten-yard lead over second-place Indiana and Curtis Mills, the world 440 record holder, widened it to the final 25 yards at the tape. Indiana was second in 1:25.1 and the University of Texas at El Paso was third in 1:26.4.

Marvin Mills was clocked in an unofficial 30.2 for his 220 yards while Curtis Mills was timed in 30.1.

In a stunning upset, Oklahoma State ended Kansas State's three-year domination in the sprint relay on a blistering 880 anchor by Larry Rose.

Kansas State, which had won the event three consecutive years, finished third behind Louisiana State and the University of Texas at El Paso.

The Cowboys also produced a surprise in the 440 hurdles, was thoroughly whipped in his specialty, Jim Folling of Oklahoma State and Mike Cranholm of Rice finished one, two, respectively, with times of 50.5.

Kerry Pearce, the Australian running for Texas El Paso, edged Frank Shorter, America's top distance runner, by two yards in the two-mile run. Pearce was timed in 8:33.1.

Dave Roberts of Rice scored to the first 17-foot pole vault in the Relays history and the Owls also captured the climactic, bizarre mile relay yesterday.

Roberts made his meet-record height on his third and final vault to erase the standard 16-9 1/2 set by Fred Burton of Wichita State in 1967.

Rice, with Chip Grandjean running 945.5 anchor, quarter, shipped home in 3:07.6 in the mile relay.

Favored Texas A&M dropped the baton and finished last, Abilene Christian's excellent four-

Some had to scratch at the last minute because of injury, and a Nebraska runner fell down to shake the Cornhuskers back to fourth. Louisiana State won by second in 3:08.2.

Karl Salt of Kansas captured the shotput with a toss of 66 feet 3 inches. Randy Matson put the shot 58-8 to win the open division.

Meriwether a Winner
COLUMBIA, S.C., April 4 (AP).—Dr. Delano Meriwether of

Russians Win Title In Hockey Defeat Sweden For 9th in Row

GENEVA, April 4 (UPI).—Russia scored four goals in the third period last night to beat Sweden, 6-3, and win the world ice hockey championship for the ninth consecutive year.

Czechoslovakia finished second in the standing while the Swedes won the bronze medals.

The Czechs, who beat fourth-placed Finland, 4-2, earlier yesterday, would have won the title if Sweden had beaten the Russians, who began their winning streak in the 1963 tournament in Stockholm. Until 3:23 of the final period, the Swedes led the Russians, 3-2.

But Olen Valeri, on a pass from Vladimir Petrov, tied the score and the Swedes suddenly lined up, allowing three more goals, by Boris Mikhailov, Petrov and defenseman Vladimir Lutchenko.

The Russians had opened the game by scoring within 28 seconds as Anatoli Firsov hit the nets.

The Russians added another after 4:47 on a shot by Victor Kuskin, and the crowd of 10,000, most of whom were rooting for a Swedish victory, thought it was all over.

But the Swedes, who have been accused by their own coach of playing "without heart" in the tournament, gave the Russians a fight as Haakan Pettersson, made it 2-1 after 7:22 and, after 4:48 of the second period, Tor Lundstrom got the ball.

In the six-nation tournament, Russia won eight games, lost one—5-3 to Czechoslovakia—and tied the other game against the Czechs, 3-3, for 10 points.

The Czechs scored 15 points from seven victories, one tie and two defeats—to Sweden, 6-5, and the United States, 5-1.

The Czechs became European champions alone their defeat against the United States did not count for the European competition.

After the tournament, the coach and all officials of the Swedish team tendered their resignations.

Reijo Berglund, president of the Swedish Ice Hockey Association, said coach Arne Stromberg, team manager Bertil Roennberg, team doctor Lasse Pettersson and other team officials resigned as a result of a split in the team.

It began with Stromberg openly criticizing his players for going to nightclubs rather than playing hockey. Stromberg made the charges after Sweden had suffered a shock 2-1 defeat to West Germany.

The players in return called a news conference and rejected the charges made by the coach.

FINAL WORLD HOCKEY STANDINGS
1. Soviet Union 8 2 1 17 77 24
2. Czechoslovakia 7 2 1 18 44 20
3. Sweden 5 4 1 11 59 30
4. Finland 5 4 1 11 59 30
5. W. Germany 2 8 0 4 21 22
6. United States 2 8 0 4 21 22

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